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TAMS JOURNAL

Official Organ of the Token and Medal Society

Methodist Medals

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The TAMS Journal is the official publication of the Token and Medal Society, an educational and non-profit organization devoted to furthering the exonumist field, founded November 19, 1960, at Detroit, Michigan, and incorporated April 8, 1966, in the District of Columbia.

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oDds and EnDs

OUR TOKEN and Medal Society has, in less than seven years of existence, undertaken many projects...publication of a Journal; issuing annual assemblage medals; establishing a library; issuing past presidents portrait medals; reprinting old numismatic books; establishing literary awards and exhibiting awards; and we are on the threshhold of publishing original works related to exonumia.

AND NOW in addition to those things mentioned, we are in the middle of what I consider to be one of the most important projects of our brief history. This project, when successfully concluded, should permit even greater research into the hidden knowledge of our favorite hobby...the study of tokens and medals and related exonumia.

WITH THIS JOURNAL you will find enclosed a "Notice of Special Meeting of TAMS, Inc." and a proxy for those who cannot attend. Please look over this notice carefully and if you cannot attend, make every effort to send me your proxy. Read the notice. It explains the purpose of the special meeting. In general, we need to amend our Articles of Incorporation slightly.

WHY? TAMS is seeking to establish itself as a non-profit organization in the eyes of the Internal Revenue Service. What a wonderful thing this will be when accomplished, as it will offer to us all an opportunity to contribute (tax deductible), over and above our dues, to TAMS' educational, research and publishing projects, which benefit us all. Already a gift of stock from General Numismatic Corp. is on hand and, although no dividends have been received on it yet, it is an encouraging beginning.

NO SIGNIFICANT CHANGE will result in our normal operating procedures as a result of these amendments. We still maintain an organization of completely volunteer officers and workers (except the editor who gets a pitifully small remuneration) and our primary goal is still the obtaining and disseminating of information on the history of tokens and medals.

THE CHANGES are those suggested by the Internal Revenue Service to establish in writing that no individual in TAMS shall personally profit from its operation; and to insure, should TAMS ever have to dissolve, all assets, once bills are paid, would go to another non-profit organization of our choice and not to the individual profit of any member. These are reasonable suggestions, as I'm sure no one ever had any other idea, although we never had it in writing.

ALREADY OUR man in Washington, Ellis Edlow, has received a conditional tax exemption for TAMS, Inc. To apply for the final status that eliminates the conditional part, we need to have this special meeting. Time is a factor. Ten days notice is required and this you have received, as your Journal should have arrived no later than April 10, and in most cases sooner. I'm looking forward to seeing you, or your proxy.

Hope all of you made it through the Winter OK and are in good health and spirits.

Bill Spilman

ANOTHER P. P. I. E. FUND DOLLAR

By H. G. Spangenberger,
TAMS #726, Englewood, O.

A recent trip to Louisville, Kentucky turned up a welcome addition to both my exposition and so-called dollars collections. The newly acquired specimen is a Kentucky Fund Dollar from the Panama-Pacific Exposition. Numerous similar pieces were issued by other states mainly as a means for raising funds for a state building and participation at the exposition. All of the states were invited to participate but due to lack of funds or lack of interest, many state legislatures could not or would not allocate money for the fair. These medals were given to those who made a donation toward the state's exposition fund.

Kentucky was one of the first states to accept the invitation and dedicated their site on June 20, 1912. However, I've been unable to find any record of money being allocated by the state for their building and no indication that a building was constructed. It is evident that a fund dollar was struck and issued, it is also apparent that very few were purchased or issued inasmuch as it is generally unknown after fifty years.

This series of fund dollars now numbers thirteen pieces and is a real challenge for the specialist. A few of the medals from such states as Mississippi, Tennessee, South Carolina and North Carolina are genuinely scarce. Most of the others are quite common.

The specimen illustrated above is struck in bronze and is 38mm in diameter. The reverse is identical to that of the North Carolina Fund Dollar. "Robbins Co Attlebora" appears on the obverse below the wreath.

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CATALOGUERS LISTING

The results of the two recent calls made for cataloguers in the various specialty areas in the exonumist field are evident in the listing which follows. At the same time this listing is to in no way be construed as being the complete picture of these areas of activity.

It should be mentioned that the objective of this listing is to provide a guide to those collectors who are actively assembling collections and compiling data for the purpose of eventually preparing catalogues of their areas of specialized interest. It is to be hoped that all those who have requested to be listed in this compilation will always keep this objective in clear focus.

The presentation of this listing, it is hoped, will induce others to take up areas in which no announced work is being done, so that eventually all aspects of the vast exonumist field will be adequately provided with central clearing houses of sorts.

Another benefit envisioned in the preparation and presentation of this compilation is that conflicts of effort in the cataloguing of the various areas can be avoided, and that the combining of efforts can bring about more comprehensive catalogue listings.

In the listing which follows is arranged according to major categories, such as states or companies, which in turn are broken down by the individual entities. An explanation is then provided of the specific area of cataloguing interest, as reported by the member.

No claim is made for completeness in the presentation of this listing, as no initial compilation of this type could possibly be complete. However, it is hoped that a fairly complete listing of the current cataloguers in the various specialty areas has been assembled.

If you, as an active cataloguer of a specialized area, are not included in this listing it is because an appropriate report was not provided to the Journal editor as previously requested. If you desire to be listed, please submit a report of your area or areas of specialization, and you will be included in a future supplemental listing.

It is a simple matter to provide the information necessary for listing as a cataloguing specialist. All that is necessary is for the cataloguer to place his or her cataloguing specialty, name and address, on a post-card and send it to the Journal editor.

In order for full benefit of cataloguing efforts to accrue, to the TAMS membership and all in the numismatic hobby, it is desirable to have a record made of the names of all who are making special efforts in the various cataloguing or potential cataloguing areas. If this can be fully accomplished through the publication of a single supplemental listing the ease of use will make the listing more worthwhile.

All of those who are listed as cataloguers invite correspondence on items known or suspected to have been issued in their areas of specialization. It would be desirable if in initial communications rubbings or photographs of the pieces are supplied, along with complete descriptions regarding devices, size and metal.

STATES

ARKANSAS-Trade tokens, wooden nickels, medals and masonic chapter pennies
Walter Hinkle, 526 N. 36th, Ft. Smith, Ark., 72901

CALIFORNIA-tokens and merchants cards
Charles V. Kappen, 2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose, Calif., 95128
Stephen Album, 22 El Camino Real, Vallejo, Calif., 94590

FRESNO COINTY, Calif.-tokens
John R. Reynolds, 458 W. San Jose, Clovis, Calif., 93612

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Calif.-trade tokens
Stephen Album, 22 El Camino Real, Vallejo, Calif., 94590

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, Calif.-trade tokens
Dwight A. Safford, 4043 42nd St., San Diego, Calif., 92105
Peter Fuhrman Jr., 1820 Bancroft St., San Diego 2, Calif.

CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO and **SANTA CLARA COUNTY**, Calif.-trade tokens
Charles V. Kappen, 2201 Peachtree Lane, San Jose 28, Calif.

SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY, Calif.-trade tokens
John R. Reynolds, 458 W. San Jose, Clovis, Calif., 93612

COLORADO-tokens
J. L. Hargett, P.O., Box 757, Okmulgee, Okla., 74447
Robert Gaarder, 1041 Alexander Circle, Pueblo, Col., 81001 (all tokens)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-tokens and medals issued prior to 1950
Ellis Edlow, 1010 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C., 20005

FLORIDA-tokens
Harley L. Freeman, 353 S. Atlantic Ave., Ormand Beach, Fla., 32074

IDAHO-merchants store cards and gaming tokens
Frank Schell, P.O. Box 1122, Twin Falls, Idaho, 83301
Kendall Lee Ballard, 241 So. 1 West, Rexburg, Idaho

ILLINOIS-trade tokens
Charles H. Lipsky, 1225 Day Street, Galesburg, Ill., 61401

ILLINOIS-post-Civil War merchant tokens
Elmer E. Wright, Box 211, Potomac, Ill., 61865

CHICAGO, Ill.-trade checks
Grant B. Schmalgemeier, 1317 W. Eddy St., Chicago, Ill., 60657

IOWA-trade tokens
Lewis K. Ferguson, 703 N. Woodworth St., Algona, Iowa

KANSAS-tokens
J. L. Hargett, P.O. Box 757, Okmulgee, Okla., 74447

KENTUCKY-merchants advertising tokens and store cards
Evelyn Jackson, 43 Forbes St., London, Ont., Canada

MARYLAND-tokens
Melvin Fuld, Apt. #1D, 6701 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md., 21215

MICHIGAN-trade checks and tokens
Marie A. Johnson, Box 176, Tecumseh, Mich., 49286

MICHIGAN-commemorative medals and tokens
James J. Curto, 770 Lincoln Rd., Grosse Pointe, Mich.

MISSISSIPPI-trade checks, tokens, store cards and other exonumia
L. C. Leggett, P.O. Box 2385, Jackson, Miss., 39205

MONTANA-merchants tokens and trade checks
Larry Porter, 1910 Belvedere Dr., Billings, Mont., 59102
NEBRASKA-tokens
J. L. Hargett, P.O. Box 757, Okmulgee, Okla., 74447
NEVADA-tokens, store cards and medals
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NEW ENGLAND-trade tokens and store cards
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OKLAHOMA and **INDIAN TERRITORY**-tokens
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Mrs. C. B. Allen, 200 E. Burney, Madill, Okla., 73446
William J. Dale, Oklahoma Historical Society, Oklahoma City 5, Okla.
OREGON-trade tokens
James M. Millard, 3744 S.E. 168th St., Portland, Ore., 97236
Melvin Carmichael, 4041 Delaware Ave., Klamath Falls, Ore., 97601
OREGON-all exonumist items except trade tokens
Terry Trantow, 4334 S.E. 49th, Portland, Ore., 97206
PENNSYLVANIA-tokens
Herman M. Aqua, 487 Bennett St., Luzerne, Pa., 18709
TEXAS-merchants trade tokens
T. M. Murdock, P.O. Box 411, Mesquite, Texas, 75149
VIRGINIA-trade tokens and medals
David E. Schenkman, P.O. Box 11164, Norfolk, Va., 23517
WASHINGTON-tokens and medals
Byron Johnson, 606 N.W. 80th St., Seattle, Wash., 98107
WISCONSIN-trade tokens
Gerald Johnson, 1921 Chase St., Wisconsin Rapids, Wis., 54494

CANADA

ALBERTA-tokens and such
Donald M. Stewart, 610 3rd St. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada
BRITISH COLUMBIA-tokens and medals
Vancouver Numismatic Society committee of; Larry Gingras, Leslie Hill, Norman Williams, Earl Briba, Robert Eveleigh, and Ronald Greene, chairman, 2538 Kilgary Pl., Victoria, B.C., Canada
MANITOBA-tokens and such
Donald M. Stewart, 610 3rd St. S.W., Calgary, Alberta, Canada
NOVA SCOTIA-tokens
A. Mitchell MacDonald, 2 St. Margarets Bay Rd., Halifax, N.S., Canada
ONTARIO-trade tokens
Fred Bowman, 210 53rd Ave., Lachine, Quebec, Canada
ONTARIO-addenda to Bowman's 1966 trade tokens listing
K. A. Palmer, 10 Wesanford Pl., Hamilton, Ont., Canada
ONTARIO-advertising tokens
K. A. Palmer, 10 Wesanford Pl., Hamilton, Ont., Canada
ONTARIO-dairy and bread tokens
K. A. Palmer, 10 Wesanford Pl., Hamilton, Ont., Canada
SASKATCHEWAN-tokens
Cecil C. Tannahill, Suite 19, 38 Spence St., Regina, Sask., Canada

EXPOSITIONS

CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION OF 1876-all items
H. G. Spangenberger, Box 203J, Englewood, On., 45322
CENTURY OF PROGRESS (1933)-all exonumist items
Nathan N. Eglit, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., 60602
COLUMBIANA-medallic items of the 1893 Columbian Exposition
Nathan N. Eglit, 134 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill., 60602
LEWIS & CLARK CENTENNIAL, Portland-all numismatic items
Terry Trantow, 4334 S.E. 49th, Portland, Ore., 97206
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION (1915)-all items
Virginia Culver, P.O. Box 96, Thiensville, Wis., 53092
PHILADELPHIA SESQUICENTENNIAL EXPOSITION (1926)-all numismatic items
Frank E. Janczuk, 2153 S. Hancock St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19148

PEOPLE

BELL (Alexander Graham)-medallic art
Robert K. Lusch, 401 N. Macomb St., Monroe, Mich., 48161
QUEEN CAROLINE-marriage, divorce and death medals, tokens and insignia of wife of George IV
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FRANKLIN (Benjamin)-medals
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KENNEDY (John F.)-numismatic items
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LAFAYETTE (General)-medals
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VERNON (Admiral)-medals
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WASHINGTON (George)-medals
George J. Fuld, 6701 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md., 21215
WASHINGTON (George) **BICENTENNIAL**-medals
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BRUNSWICK BALKE COLLENDER-pool room token die varieties
H. C. Schmal, Box 5238, Phoenix, Ariz., 85010
B. F. GOODRICH TIRE CO.-tokens and medals
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HICKEY BROTHERS-trade checks
Foster B. Pollack, Room 808, 1841 Broadway, New York, N.Y., 10023

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PARKING
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TELEPHONE-tokens of the world
Paul Targonsky, 46 Norwood St., Meriden, Conn., 06450
TELEPHONE-tokens and coupons
Robert K. Lusch, 401 N. Macomb St., Monroe, Mich., 48161
TRANSPORTATION-U.S. and Canada
Ralph Freiberg, 632 Ashbury St., San Francisco 17, Calif.
TRANSPORTATION-foreign except Canada
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ELONGATED COINS
Dottie Dow, P.O. Box 5238, Phoenix, Ariz., 85010
ENCASED COINS
Arlie R. Slabaugh, 7409 W. Howard St., Chicago, Ill., 60648
SALOON TOKENS-must have word saloon on them
Michael O'Hara, 10 Boston St., Seattle, Wash., 98109
TIME-tokens and medals relating to subject
Maurice M. Gould, Box 2407, Sepulveda, Calif., 91343

MISCELLANEOUS MEDALS

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Arthur L. Newman, 125 E. 72nd St., New York, N.Y., 10021
BRITISH MILITARY-campaign medals and decorations
Dr. Alan York, 35 Main St., East Hampton, N.Y., 11937
DAGUERREOTYPE/PHOTOGRAPHY-exonumist items
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LARGE U.S. MEDALLIONS-2½ inches Diameter or Larger
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MARDI GRAS MEDALS
Jay Guren, 123 W. Water St., Sidney, O., 45365
Richard Ugan, 4038 Jefferson Hwy, Box 146, New Orleans, La., 70121
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MODEL MONEY
Melvin Fuld, Apt. #1D, 6701 Park Heights Ave., Baltimore, Md., 21215
SO-CALLED DOLLARS-unlisted
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BRITISH MILITARY-medals, tokens and insignia for exploits in South America
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Dr. Alan York, 35 Main St., East Hampton, N.Y., 11937
TEMPERANCE-tokens, medals and insignia
Dr. Alan York, 35 Main St., East Hampton, N.Y., 11937

—— • ——TAMS—— • ——

IT'S GREEK TO ME!!

Illustrated is a token that I purchased some time ago as Russian. Closer study, though, seems to indicate that it is Greek. Since the token is somewhat worn a hand-lettered copy of the inscription is also shown.

Can any reader translate or give me the history of this token? From what little I can make out, it appears to be a token of a "church farmer," which indicates this may be a token used as money to pay monks working on the farm of some Greek Orthodox Church monastery.

Note the cross, the value in 1.00 on reverse, which uses the same rayed design as a number of other American tokens, particularly of late 19th century. Thus, if this is correct, it would appear to be from some monastery here in the United States. If not, then the striking by an American firm, using the dollar reverse, on a token of Greece, is certainly most unusual.

— Arlie R. Slabaugh, TAMS #305

TAMS VIGNETTES

Tokens and Medals of Unusual Interest - 14

By Arlie R. Slabaugh

ENCASED COINS

Encased coins, mainly cents, date from the turn of the century. The earliest patent date noted has been April 11, 1899. Do earlier patent dates exist? They came into prominence at the Pan-American Exposition held in Buffalo in 1901 for which a variety of kinds were issued. What encased cents, if any, were issued prior to this Exposition?

Generally the only conclusive way to distinguish any earlier ones would be by a date such as 1900 on the metal holder surrounding the cent. As while the date on the coin itself is usually the same or previous year to the time of issue, this is not always the case so the date of the coin cannot be used as conclusive evidence in determining year the encasement was issued.

Many kinds of holders have been used for these advertising and souvenir pieces and when a variety of them are assembled they make an interesting collection. Aluminum has been favored for holders, but they have also been noted in copper or brass, silver, plastic, celluloid, wood and mirrors. In shape they have been made in round, horseshoe, bell, pot, frying pan, diamond or square (illustrated here) and other odd shapes difficult to describe. Most often seen are round or horseshoe shapes.

As stated in the beginning, cents are the most commonly used coins, the earlier ones being Indian Head cents and the later ones being Lincoln cents. A couple kinds are known with the Indian cent cut in half and inserted in a holder so that is appears as a "half cent." There may be other varieties of this.

Large cents have also been used, generally in the 1950's or before for business firms or banks celebrating their 100th anniversary, the cent being dated the year of their founding. I would like to have descriptions of such pieces.

I've even heard of half dimes used in encasements but never saw one. Liberty nickels, Buffalo nickels and Jefferson nickels have all been used as are Mercury and Roosevelt dimes. Washington quarters, Morgan and Peace dollars, even the $2.50 gold piece, have all been used in these encasements, but I've never seen or heard of a half dollar. How about it?

A few foreign coins of approximately small cent size have been used in U.S. made holders, mainly by coin dealers, but I rather wish they wouldn't — I don't consider these "legit" and such varieties could be endless. Several pieces have been made like encased cents which do not contain a coin at all but a special "coin" or medal advertising the firm or exposition.

Most encased coins are from the U.S. They have not been as widely used elsewhere although a number of foreign encasements are known. Among them, Canada, Italy, Austria, Switzerland, Germany, and Israel. I've also heard of one from Great Britain. There could very well be others.

This is merely a brief outline of encased coins, for a more complete article at a later date. I'd appreciate it very much if readers that collect encased coins would write me descriptions of their pieces. This need not be detailed — just state shape and composition of holder, type of coin, and name of issuer plus unusual features (if any) of design or description. Don't bother listing the common kinds of the past ten years unless from expositions or out-of-the-ordinary. Should I need additional information on any listed I'll ask for it in my reply.

I am continually in the market for fine Historical (commemorative) Medals, especially English, Napoleonic, Polish, Russian, and Latin-American, as well as medals on Architecture, Aviation, Expositions, Medicine, and other topics.

I also require scarcer Foreign Tokens, (although generally not transportation tokens).

My illustrated Fixed Price Lists of fine foreign material are available without charge, upon request.

If possible, stop at my bourse table at the Metropolitan New York Numismatic Convention, Park Sheraton Hotel, April 27-30.

RICHARD MARGOLIS
Coins & Medals of the World
545 Cedar Lane Teaneck, N.J. 07666

(member of International Assaciation of Professional Numismatists)

MAIL AUCTION — RARE CIVIL WAR TOKENS

Usual auction rules - Closing date May 20, 1967

Lot	Description
	ILLINOIS
1	Aurora 25A R3 VG
2	Chicago 150N R4 VF+
3	150R R4 F
4	150AA R4 Vf
5	150AK Plain Edge & Reeded edge R4 (2 pcs.) BU
6	150 AS R5 XF
7	150 AX R3 F
8	Paris 67OC R5 BU
9	Rockford 755B R4 Au
10	Sandwich 775A R5 F
	INDIANA
11	Bowling Green 120A R5 Unc
12	Butler 155A R5 f (edge dam.)
13	Columbia 175F R6 VF
14	Columbia City 175F R6 VF
15	Counna 190C R5 Unc & 190D R6 VF
16	Ft. Wayne 290E R5 AU
17	290D R6 Unc
18	Hagerstown 370A R6 BU
19	Hartford City 395A R7 VG+
20	Indianapolis 460B R4 GEM
21	460E R5 BU
22	460N R5 BU
23	460T R6 BU
24	460X R6 BU
25	Kendalville 500B R8 AU
26	Ligonier 550A R3 VF
27	550C R6 VF+
28	550K (HG 2958) R5 AU
29	Peru 740B R2 XF
30	Plymouth 780C R5 XF
31	So. Bend 860G R4 F
32	Valparasio 915A (HG3134) R5 VG
	KENTUCKY
33	Covington 150A Brass, Unc. & Copper AU (2 pcs) R5
34	Lexington 480B HG3202 cop. BU HG3208½ pt. cop. BU (spot) HG3209 ½ pt. Brass unc HG3211 1 pt. cop unc HG 3212 1 pt. brass spotted unc HG3214 1 qt. cop toned ung HG3215 1 qt. Brass unc HG3217 ½ gal. cop unc HG3218 ½ gal. brass unc HG3220 1 gal. cop BU HG3221 1 gal. brass Unc (11 pcs.) RARE SET R7 (bid as lot or individually)
35	Newport 640A R6 BU
	MAINE
36	Bangor 100A R4 F.
	MICHIGAN
37	Albion 25A R3 BU
38	Ann Arbor 40A R3 VF
39	40B R3 VF & 40C R4 unc
40	40D R2 HG3358 VF
41	40E R3 AU
42	Atlas 45A R3 BU
43	Brighton 85B R5 Proof Surface
44	Clarkston 180 A R5 VF
45	180B R5 BU
46	Corunna 200A R5 Vf
47	Detroit 225A R3 VG
48	225G R5 BU
49	225L R7 VF
50	225P R5 BU
51	225R R6 Unc
52	225Y R3 Fair
53	225AI R5 F
54	225AX R3 BU
55	225BB R7 Unc
56	225BG R7 Proof surface
57	225BL (Dr. Rose) scarce BU
58	225BS R6 BU
59	225CC R6 Unc
60	225CD R6 BU
61	225CE R6 Gem
62	225CN R3 Unc
63	East Saginaw 280B R7 VF
64	Grand Rapids 370C R4 Brass Unc
65	370H Copper BU and Copper Nickel XF (2 Pcs.)
66	Kalamazoo 530E R5 F
67	Marshall 610C R7 (RARE) VF
68	Niles 700A R6 XF
69	Ypsilanti 960A R3 XF
	MISSOURI
70	St. Louis 910A(HG4710) R6 XF
	NEW JERSEY
71	Newark 555C White Metal AU, Brass unc, Copper unc, R4 (3pcs.)
72	Perth Amboy 690A R4 F
	NEW YORK (Scarce Pieces)
73	Albany 10E R5 Unc
74	Almond 15A R4 VF
75	Belmont 77A R5 F
76	Buffalo 105A R4 Au, 105G F, 105P unc, (3 Pcs.)
77	New York 630A Brass Unc
78	630K HG5298 Geo Washington Pres. Brass R3 Unc
79	630U Brass (½ dol. size) R3 XF
80	630W Copper nickel/ 1863 cent BU
81	630AC R2 Proof Surface
82	630 AI COPPER-RARE VF clip. planchet
83	630AP White Metal AU
84	630AS Brass (scarce) XF
85	630AV (HB Melville-Bleecher St.) R4 AU
86	630BE White Metal BU
87	630BL R8 (VERY RARE) Lead VG
88	630BN R4 Brass XF
89	Niagra Falls 640A R4 VF
90	Ogdenburg 665B R4 BU
91	Williamsville 990A (Williamsville Express) R6 VF
	OHIO
92	Barnesville 50A R5 Unc
93	Bellevue 65A R5 VF
94	Beverly 76A R5 VF
95	Cadiz 110A R6 F
96	110B R6 F
97	Canaan 122A R5 VF
98	Canton 125B R6 VF
99	Chillicothe 160J R5 VF
100	Cincinati 165C R5 BU
101	165H R5 VF
102	165R 5 cents BU, 10 cents BU, R6 (2 Pcs.)
103	165Z R6 BU
104	165BD R6 Unc
105	165CG (Masonic Emlem) R7 clipped planchet VG
106	165DV R6 GEM
107	165EL R7 Gem
108	165EO RARE R8 XF
109	165GA Wm Tell House R4 BU
110	Galliapolis 345B R5 BU

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Black = Winning bid

THE "POCHUTA" COFFEE PLANTATION TOKENS BELONG TO GUATEMALA

By Elwin C. Leslie, TAMS #919, Cleveland, Ohio

Four small sets of copper and brass tokens have erroneously been attributed in the past to Colombia, South America. They are usually attributed as bearing denominations of "½ POCHUTA" and "1 POCHUTA". On the obverse is the name of the hacienda (either LA FLORIDA, LIBERIA, SAN CARLOS, or LA ESPERANZA). On the reverse is the name of the owner of the hacienda (either Wyld Hnos. or Ignacio G. Saravia), in the middle is the denomination (either ½ or 1), and at the bottom is the name, POCHUTA. Recently, one of the SAN CARLOS, Wyld Hnos, tokens was attributed to Santa Rosa, Honduras, and attention was drawn to the "unusual denomination".

The purpose of this article is to place on record the true attribution of these and other POCHUTA tokens and to list the known varieties. The correct attribution of the POCHUTA tokens is Guatemala. POCHUTA unquestionably refers to the Municipio (Administrative District) of Pochuta located about twenty miles southwest of Antigua, Guatemala in the Department of Chimaltenango. In fact, the only geographical locations found bearing that name were the town and the Municipio of Pochuta in Guatemala.

The haciendas involved in the Colombia attributions are LIBERIA, LA FLORIDA, SAN CARLOS (Wyld Hnos.) and LA ESPERANZE (Ignacio G. Saravia). Other POCHUTA tokens are from the haciendas SANTA ANITA (Juan Anderson), SAN ANTONIO (Viteri), EL RETIRO (J. Fernandez Romero), and CEILAN. Related tokens that do not bear the name POCHUTA are from the haciendas SAN RAFAEL PANAM (Juan Anderson), and LAS CONCHAS (Ignacio G. Saravia).

This entire series of tokens is believed to have been in use in the late 1800's and early 1900's. No helpful Guatemalan reference material of that period was available to the author, the closest being 1914 and 1920.

In 1914 records, under the heading, POCHUTA GUATEMALA, fifteen "Beneficios de Cafe" (Coffee haciendas) are listed, as follows: **CEILAN, LA ESPERANZA,** FLORENCIA, **LA FLORIDA,** NUEVA CALIFORNIA, NUEVA CONCEPCION, EL PARAISO, EL PAYACAL, EL POTOSI, RECUERDO 1-°, **EL RETIRO, SAN CARLOS,** SAN JORGE, SAN RAFAEL, and EL TORRE. Also listed under the heading "Cafe Exportadores" of Guatemala are the haciendas, **LIBERIA, SANTA ANITA,** and **SAN ANTONIO.** Thus are accounted for all of the hacienda names of the tokens in question bearing the name POCHUTA.

The Pochuta Municipio extends about 13 miles north to south and 5 miles east to west with its head or capital, the town of Pochuta, located 1 mile from the municipio's western border and centrally located north to south. The Pochuta haciendas discussed in this article are located geographically in relationship to the town of Pochuta as follows: LA ESPERANZA, ½ mile north; CEILAN, 1 ½ mile north northeast; LIBERIA, 4 miles northeast; LA FLORIDA, 5 miles north northeast; SANTA ANITA, ½ mile south; SAN ANTONIO, 1 ½ miles east; EL RETIRO, 2 ½ miles south; and SAN CARLOS, 2 ½ miles southeast.

Concerning the tokens related to the POCHUTA tokens, there are a number of LAS CONCHAS haciendas and farms in Guatemala. It is not known which one is the source of the Ignacio G. Saravia LAS CONCHAS tokens. While there is a SAN RAFAEL listed in the 1914 reference under Pochuta "Beneficios de Cafe", it is quite certain that this does not refer to the Juan Anderson SAN RAFAEL PANAM tokens.

A careful search has revealed no such place name as PANAM, but there is a ranch, SAN RAFAEL PANAM, about ten miles west of Pochuta. It is believed by the author that the "M" in PANAM on the SAN RAFAEL PANAM token is a typographical error made by the die sinker, or a misinterpretation of verbal or written text when the order was placed. The reason for using the place name on the SAN RAFAEL PANAM token is obvious when it is known that there is another SAN RAFAEL just one-half mile from Juan Anderson's other ranch, SANTA ANITA in the Pochuta Municipio.

It might be argued that all of these hacienda names could be a coincidence; the names were common and could possibly be duplicated in other regions of Central America. However, one of the 1914 and 1920 references contains convincing proof that the POCHUTA referred to is Pochuta, Guatemala.

Under "Cafe Exportadores" is listed "Ignacio G. Saravia-LA ESPERANZA" exactly as it is on the tokens. Also listed as a "Cafe Exportador" is "Jorge Wyld". Wyld y Linares is listed under "Beneficios de Cafe". "Jorge Wyld" is also listed under "Exportador de Cafe" in Acatenango, the municipio adjoining Pochuta to the east. At another neighboring municipio, Patzun, is listed the name "Macario Romero."

This is mentioned only to illustrate that the names, "Saravia", "Wyld", and "Romero" were known to this region and that at least one of them, Ignacio G. Saravia, as late as 1920 was still connected with the hacienda LA ESPERANZA as listed on his token. No references were found of an Anderson or Viteri, but their activities may have predated the 1914 reference, or they may have passed away or moved without leaving descendants in the vicinity.

An argument against the attribution of "½ Pochuta" and "1 Pochuta" as being denominations is evident on the EL RETIRO token. The numeral "1" appears on one side of this token without the name "POCHUTA" and on the other side with the name "POCHUTA". In both cases, there is a period after the "1". This might be taken as an indication of a "stop" or separation from anything that might follow, in this case the name "POCHUTA".

There are other Latin American tokens that have the hacienda or geographical location or owner combined with the denomination in such a manner that they could be misread as a denomination. For instance, it could be thought that the O. Bleuler & Co. token has a denomination of "¼ Antigua G." Actually, of course, the denomination is "¼" (probably reales) and the location is Antigua, Guatemala. The two smaller Bleuler tokens are not denominations of "¼ MIRAMAR" and "¼ MORELIA" but are denominations of "¼" (probably reales). The words MIRAMAR and MORELIA refer to the hacienda names.

There are also a series of tokens from the State of Campeche, Mexico, that have been misinterpreted in the same manner. They are the LANZ tokens of the haciendas MARENTES and HALTUNCHEN. "1 LANZ" and "2 LANZ" are not the denominations. The denominations are "1" and "2" (probably reales, or a day's work, or payment for a certain quota in the production of henequin or some other crop). The name "LANZ", in spite of its apparent close relationship to the numeral above it, refers not to the denomination but to the name of the plantation owner. The family name, Lanz, is present in the old directories of Campeche and it was a common occurance to have two or more haciendas with the same owner.

These misrepresentations of denomination were probably occasioned by the many unusual denominations that do occur in the Latin American tokens, such as 1 Caja, Una Tarea, 1 Saco, Un Dia, Una Copa, 1 Cajon, 1 Lanchada, 1 Mecate or 500 Pencas. However, these are all actual words in the Spanish language. Pochuta is not. The name Pochuta is derived from "pochotla" which is a grove of ceiba or pochote trees. As far as the POCHUTA tokens are concerned, the denominations of "½" or "1" probably refer to ½ Reale or 1 Reale, or a task performed in the value of "½" or "1", and could be exchanged for credit of that value at the hacienda store.

Throughout this article the word "hacienda" has been generally used, even though the term might not in every case be appropriate. Some of the operations were undoubtedly smaller than others, in which case, the term "finca" (farm or ranch) would be better suited than the more grandiose term of "hacienda". However, a ranch that found the necessity of issuing tokens to pay its workers was usually of some considerable importance. Furthermore, the term "hacienda" is a more familiar one to American readers.

A listing of the known tokens follows:

POCHUTA TOKENS

LA FLORIDA, Wyld Hnos.	Round shape ½ and 1 Hexagonal shape ½ and 1
LIBERIA, Wyld Hnos.	Round ½ and 1 Hexagonal 1 (½ probably exists)
SAN CARLOS, Wyld Hnos.	Round 1 (½ probably exists) Hexagonal ½ and 1
LA ESPERANZA, Ignacio G. Saravia	Round 1 (½ probably exists) Scalloped edge ½ and 1
SANTA ANITA, Juan Anderson	Round ½ and 1
SAN ANTONIO, Viteri	Octagonal shape ½
CEILAN	Octagonal shape 2
EL RETIRO, J. Fernandez Romero	Round 1 (Also ½ and 2 reported to exist)

(See note below furnished by Ray Byrne of Pittsburgh)

In Kurt Prober's "Historia Numismatica de Guatemala," Sao Paulo, Brazil 1953-54, reprinting from Adolf Wyld's 11-4-1899 catalogue listing is "EL RETIRO:J. FERNANDEZ ROMERO - ½ , 1, and 2 Reales, no date - 20mm - copper."

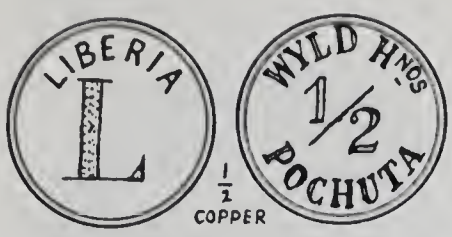
RELATED TOKENS

LAS CONCHAS, Ignacio G. Saravia	Round 1 Scalloped 1
SAN RAFAEL PANAM, Juan Anderson	Round ½ and 1

All tokens listed and illustrated are in the author's collection with the exception of the SAN ANTONIO-VITERI piece, which was reproduced from a rubbing of a token formerly in the Howard Gibbs collection. Its present whereabouts is unknown.

If other POCHUTA tokens are known, word of them will be appreciated.

POCHUTA TOKENS



½ COPPER

LA FLORIDA, LIBERIA*
(SAN CARLOS MAY EXIST)

½ BRASS

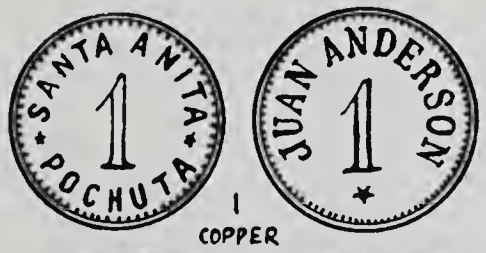
LA FLORIDA, SAN CARLOS*
(LIBERIA MAY EXIST)

½ BRASS

LA ESPERANZA
(MAY EXIST WITHOUT SCALLOPED EDGE)

½ COPPER

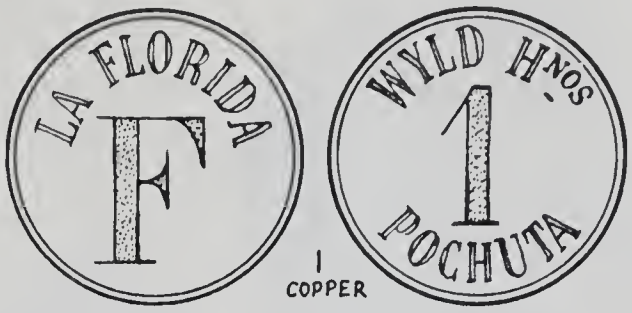
SANTA ANITA



1 COPPER

1 BRASS

LAS CONCHAS



1 COPPER

LA FLORIDA*, LIBERIA, SAN CARLOS

1 BRASS

LA FLORIDA, LIBERIA*, SAN CARLOS

1 BRASS

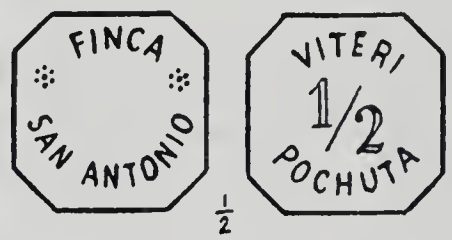
LA ESPERANZA

1 BRASS

LA ESPERANZA

1. COPPER

EL RETIRO
(DENOMINATIONS
"½" AND "2" EXIST)
SEE KURT PROBER'S LISTING



½ COPPER

SAN ANTONIO

2
BRASS
REVERSE SAME

CEILÁN

RELATED TOKENS

1 COPPER

1 BRASS

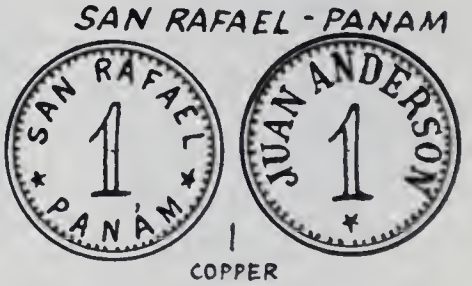
LAS CONCHAS

1 BRASS

LAS CONCHAS

½ COPPER

SAN RAFAEL - PANAM



1 COPPER

DENOMINATION EXAMPLES (NOT POCHUTA TOKENS)

COPPER

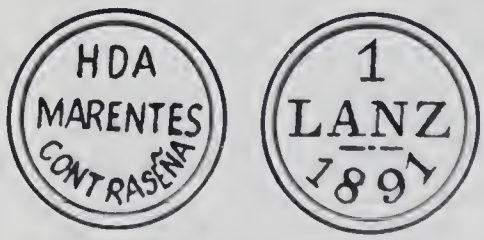
HAC. DEL PATALILLO

COPPER

HAC. MIRAMAR

BRASS

HAC. MORELIA



BRASS

HAC. MARENTES

BRASS

HAC. HALTUNCHEN

The L. W. Lyons & Co. Store Card

By Robert J. Lindesmith,
TAMS # 152, Dayton, Wash.

Sidney K. Eastwood's listing of New Orleans store cards in the August-October, 1966, issue of the "TAMS Journal" has provided store card collectors with a reference on this series which - I'm sure - will be quoted for a good many years. Its most important feature, from the standpoint of the dedicated collector, is the background information supplied on the firms and individuals that issued the tokens.

In my case, the historical notes on the Lyons cards were of special interest as I have made an effort, over the past six or seven years, to acquire all the specimens that were offered for sale. In this article I will present an outline of the information I have on this series, as based on my collection and the Eastwood article.

Edgar H. Adams, in his listing of the L.W. Lyons store cards, makes mention of two obverse dies but, fails to give any information which would help the collector to identify the dies. With this in mind, and as I have not as yet made a check of the larger token collections, I'm submitting the following listing with the hope that it will encourage other collectors to supply the "TAMS Journal" with further data on this intriguing series:

OBVERSE — L. W. LYONS & CO / CLOTHING & FURNISHING GOODS / (corner view of building) / WHOLESALE & RETAIL / 26 28 & 30 ST CHARLES ST / NEW ORLEANS

DIE VARIETY 1 — I of FURNISHING under N of LYONS. No comma between 26 and 28.

DIE VARIETY 2 — I of FURNISHING under S of LYONS. Comma between 26 and 28.

REVERSE — * BOY'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM * / (eagle) / TRUNKS VALISES UMBRELLAS & C.

Adams	38		Brass	Reeded edge	24mm
Miller	38A	(Die variety 1.)	Brass	Plain edge	24mm
Miller	38A	(Die variety 2.)	Brass	Plain edge	24mm
Adams	39		Copper	Plain edge	24mm
Adams	40	(Die variety 1.)	Nickel or	Plain edge	24mm
Adams	40	(Die variety 2.)	German Sil.	Plain edge	24mm
UNL.	40A	(Die variety 1.)	Silvered	Plain edge	24mm
UNL.	40A	(Die variety 2.)	Silvered	Plain edge	24mm

Having acquired a German Silver specimen at an early date, it should be obvious why the two following entries found in an October 23 and 24, 1884, auction catalogued by Ed Fossard have led me into a fascinating probe of the background of the token and medal field:

Lot 655 — L. W. Lyons & Co., New Orleans. Original. German silver. Good and pierced. 15

Lot 656 — The same. German silver, cop. and brass. Restrikes. Uncir. 3 pieces.

The notation that L. W. Lyons & Co. moved to the corner of St. Charles Street and Common Street in 1859, and the listing of a brass and German silver variety in the "Catalogue of American Store Cards" published in 1859 by the Numismatic Society of Philadelphia would seem to establish that the first striking of the Lyons cards occurred either in late 1858 or 1859.

A study of the die work has left very little doubt in my mind that the cards were struck by the Scoville Manufacturing Co. of Waterbury, Conn. If this is true, it is possible that restrikes were struck at a later date. This line of thought is suggested by the evidence that a good many of the old Scoville dies were restruck around 1859.

However, I have not as yet located any proof, outside of the Fossard reference, that restrikes were made of the Lyons cards. Until proven otherwise, there is the chance that the copper and silvered specimens were furnished interested collectors at the time the Lyons cards were struck.

There does not appear to be any evidence such as die wear or die cracks to show why two obverse dies were used. Possibly a new obverse die was cut for a second striking of tokens at the time Alfred A. Wilkins became a partner, either in 1861 or at an earlier date.

The addition of the comma between the 26 and 28, and a study of the Lyons cards in my collection, would indicate that die variety 1 preceded die variety 2. At least this is suggested by the well circulated condition of 38A (Die 1) and the AU condition of 38A (Die 2) in my collection.

Here are the results of my studies of the five basic types of Lyons cards:

ADAMS 38 — So far I have not seen or found a listing of a brass variety with reeded edge. As

THE LIBRARIAN REPORTS
by Irene Alexander

Collectors of early day merchants tokens of the western United States are particularly favored by recent donations to our TAMS Library. Collectors of Coal Tokens and/or Coal Mine Scrip will find two new listings in their field. And for those who find fascination embodied in the palming coins and tokens of the Magicians, an unusual new quarterly publication covers this subject in a delightful fashion-despite its somber title "The Journal of Necromantic Numismatics"-which, loosely translated, means "pertaining to Black Magic and Sorcery". Several other welcome items also have been received since our last listing.

May I remind our readers that our TAMS Library is comprised almost entirely of donated items from our members and friends. Donations of cash for the purchase of additional desirable books for our Library would be appreciated and carefully used.

This issue we give thanks to M. David Orrahood, M.D.; Clifford Mishler; David Shulz; Cole S. Cuttle; Byron Johnson; F. William Kuethe, Jr.; and Major Sheldon S. Carroll and the Bank of Canada; for their thoughtful donations.

-LIBRARY CATALOG ADDITIONS-

B -14 Bank of Canada - Ottawa Numismatic Collection. Major Sheldon S. Carroll, Curator. "THE STORY OF CANADA'S CURRENCY" Second revised edition (1966). 23 pp. Illus.

C -19 Clover, Samuel "BINGLES, SLUGS, AND TOKES" 6 pp. Illus. 2 copies. (Excerpted from Winter 1966 issue of magazine "Nevada Highways and Parks"

C - 20 Cole S. Cuttle, Editor. "THE COMPANY STORE". A monthly bulletin containing miscellaneous information related to Coal Mine Scrip. Issues no. 1, 2, 3, and 4 (Feb 1967). Future issues to be added monthly. About 6 pp. per issue.

G - 14 Garvin, Bill "THE SUBURB THAT HAS ITS OWN MINT". 5 pp. Illus. Story of the Franklin Mint, and some of its especially requested emmissions. From the January 1967 issue of the "Sunday Bulletin Magazine", published at Philadelphia, Pa.

K - 4 Kuethe, F. William, Jr. "THE JOURNAL OF NECROMANTIC NUMISMATICS". Vol. 1, numbers 1, 2, and 3; and Vol. 2, no. 1 (Jan. 1967).

O -1 Orahood, M. David, M.D. "U.S. COAL TOKENS" A preliminary Listing. 46 pp.

R -7 Published by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. "THE COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR" 18 pp. Illus.

S-6 Seattle Transportation Token Club. THE SEATTLE VECTURIST Vo. O, no. 0 through Vol. 2, no. 6 (Sept '66)

Y -2 Yowell, Gordon "MONEY OF THE MERCHANTS" 3 pp. Illus. Excerpted from the March 1966 issue of magazine "Frontier Times". Information, description, and colorful stories concerning early tokens of Western United States.

Any correspondence regarding library services and requests to borrow books should be addressed to P.O. Box 271, Parkwater Station, Spokane, Wash., 99211.

———— • ——TAMS—— • ————

Adams fails to list the brass variety with plain edge, and does not list the copper and German silver varieties with reeded edge, I'm inclined to believe that the reeded variety does not exist.

MILLER 38A — The Lyman H. Low collection of American and English copper tokens, which appears in a February 28, 1882, auction catalogued by Ed Fossard, contained the following under lot number 40: L. W. Lyons & Co., nickel, good; Same, brass, fine; Same, a variety of obverse, brass, unc. In this case, it is possible that the uncirculated brass specimen represents a die 2 variety struck for sale to collectors.

ADAMS 39 — As yet I have not seen a copper specimen. It was possibly struck for sale to collectors.

ADAMS 40 — I have specimens of die 1 and 2 in my collection. From the circulated condition of the die 2 variety, there would seem to be some question in my mind that it was struck for sale to collectors. A nickel or German silver specimen went for $105.00 on an estimate of $130.00 in the December 3, 1961, auction catalogued by S. J. Kabealo.

UNL. 40A — I have a rather nice silvered brass version of die 1 in my collection. It very closely resembles the silvered products turned by the Scoville Manufacturing Co., and does not appear to be one of the silver plated versions turned out by the early token and medal collectors. The Fuld's "The Token Collector's Page" which appears in the June, 1948, issue of "The Numismatist" illustrates a silvered or silver plated specimen of die 2.

———— • ——TAMS—— • ————

BOLLINGER CARD VARIETIES

Illustrated above are two varieties which were recently reported for the Civil War store card of Lena, Illinois, issued by W.J. Bollinger. This token, listed as number 500 A in the Fuld reference, is listed in only one variety.

The two varieties of 500 A are quite easily identified. The main points of reference are; the spacing and size of the periods after the initials WJ, the location of the & between IRON and STEEL, the alignment of the letters in the name BOLLINGER and the word DEALER, and the shape of the depicted padlock.

—Herman M. Aqua, TAMS # 702

Know Your Tams Officers

MEET BYRON JOHNSON

As an organization grows, and the Token and Medal Society has enjoyed the benefits of pretty spectacular growth almost from the beginning, the heavy demands on the office of the secretary increase in tandem. The tasks of the secretary are difficult and taxing; processing membership inquiries and applications, processing changes of address, keeping the official records of the organization and generally keeping tabs on the members and TAMS activities.

Fortunate indeed is the organization which is able to induce competent members to fill this vital office, and in this regard the Society has been fortunate from the beginning. Currently carrying out the tasks of the office is Byron Johnson of Seattle, Washington, who was elected to the post at the sixth annual meeting held in Chicago this past August.

This chore does not constitute Byron's first contact with the administrative responsibilities of organized numismatics, however, as he has in the past taken a very active part in the numismatics of the Pacific Northwest region. He is a past president of the Seattle Transportation Token Club, the Seattle Coin Club and the Pacific Northwest Numismatic Association, serving two terms in the case of the last two.

Byron also served as the editor of the official publications of all three organizations. A life member of the American Numismatic Association and the P.N.N.A., he is also a member of the A.V.A., I.O.W.M.C., A.C.C.A., C.E.S., W.A.T.A.M.S. and the Society of Medalists.

Byron dates his first interests in coin collecting back to 1945, with tokens and medals gaining his interest in 1957. In the token and medal field his interests are primarily concerned with items of the state of Washington, worldwide pharmacy items, U.S. transportation tokens, patriotic Civil War tokens, satirical political hard times tokens and the issues of the Society of Medalists.

In the coin field he lists his interests as U.S. pattern and type coins, crowns of the world, and the republic and empire coins of ancient Rome. Byron is also an active collector of books on numismatics, his library including a complete set of "The Numismatist" including originals of the first six years, the complete "Coin Collectors Journal" series by Wayte Raymond and a set of "The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine" which is missing only four issues.

His interest in the educational area of numismatics led the TAMS board to select Byron as the second librarian in 1964 at the annual meeting held in Cleveland. In 1965 he was elected to the board of governors. The newly appointed A.N.A. district representive in the Pacific Northwest area, he served the Association as head exhibit judge at the 1966 Chicago convention.

Born in 1931 at Pasco, Washington, Byron is not married. A graduate of the University of Washington College of Pharmacy in 1953, 1954-55 found him serving out a two year tour of duty with Uncle Sam's Army in Germany.

An extremely active collector of the trade checks and store cards of the state of Washington, Byron is currently compiling for early publication a detailed catalog of these items. When this objective is achieved, he promises to begin work on a similar listing of the medals of the state. If you have any information or items for listing in either of these areas Byron would welcome a letter from you.

And, despite the added work load it places on his spare time hours, he would like to see more of you current members enrolling more new members.

———— • ——TAMS—— • ————

YOUR LAST 1967 DUES NOTICE

The treasurer has sent out the second dues notices for 1967 to those who did not respond to the first notices sent out this past Thanksgiving. Assure yourself of receiving the benefits of TAMS membership uninterrupted throughout 1967 by remitting immediately.

Our by-laws provide that dues become payable January 1st of each year, stipulating in addition that those in arrears as of April 1st be dropped from membership. That date is upon us, and those who do not respond immediately will find their names being pulled from the membership files.

Members who do not react by paying their dues will not receive the next issue of the TAMS Journal, that dated June-July and due to be mailed June 1st. Four big issues remain to be released during 1967, and they are certain to contain much material of great interest and value to all collectors of exonumist items.

It is difficult to find a greater bargain than the purchase in knowledge which your membership brings at a cost of only $4.00 a year. If you remit now your 1967 membership card will be sent out immediately. You can only remain a TAMS member in good standing by immediately sending your check to the treasurer's office:

BEN ODESSER
158 North Parkside
Chicago, Ill., 60644

Methodist History in Medals

By Forrest M. Morris Jr., TAMS #957, Hattiesburg, Miss.

Today the Methodist Church is acknowledged to be the largest protestant church in the United States. The bi-centennial of the church in America was officially celebrated this past April in Baltimore, Maryland.

As a part of the observation, another in a line of official Methodist medals stretching back 100 years was released. Produced in early 1966 by Wendell's of Minneapolis, Minn., it was released in Baltimore by the 200th anniversary committee. Naturally, the first of the official medals commemorated the church's 100th anniversary.

The writer two-and-a-half years began assembling a collection of Methodist Church and related medals. Little did I realize at that time the many different categories of this exonumia which existed.

It was felt by many that the subject had long been neglected by both exonumists and church museums. So little information was available, in fact, that the assembling of the collection was to prove a difficult task. Without the generous help of over 30 TAMS members and the many readers of coin, medal, antique and church publications, the collection could never have been put together.

After about two years a collection, which serves as the guide for this article, was finally assembled. As finally constituted it totaled 81 pieces, plus 40 celluloid pins. Donated to the church, it is believed that no comparable collection has ever been accumulated within its realm.

For collecting purposes the medals and tokens of Methodism can be conveniently grouped under three general headings. The first of these categories is the official Methodist medals and the last exonumist items indirectly concerning Methodism. Between these rest the largest concentration of medals and tokens, those which directly concern the church but are not official issues.

There is no record of any official Methodist medals having been issued in Great Britain where Methodism was given its birth by John Wesley. However, this is quite understandable as Methodists have never been as numerous in this island nation, proportionately, as they are in the United States.

Early Methodists were a dissenting minority from England's Anglican Church who found their way to America where they helped settle the colonies. Here they were the first organized religious group to meet with the new president of the United States. They offered Washington their full and unqualified support.

Back in England, while Wesley's divergence with his beloved Anglican Church had begun in earnest in 1738, he continued to hold his followers faithful to the church. They were organized into Methodist societies, which did not begin to assume the full characteristics of churches until after his death in 1791.

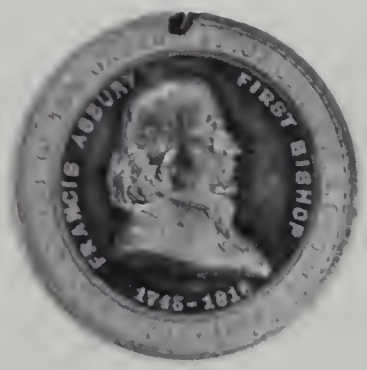
OFFICIAL MEDALS

The first two official medals issued by the Methodist Church in America in 1866 commemorated the centennial of the beginnings of Methodism in the

Actual Size 51 mm

United States. Illustrated here they are "The Children's Medal" in bronze and silver, and another piece struck in white metal.

A conference held in 1784 resulted in the official organization of the Methodist Church. It was 100 years later in 1884 that the next three official church medals were issued, 18 years after the first two. All three of these pieces display on one



side busts of Bishop Francis Asbury, two of them on the other side depicting Bishop Matthew Simpson and the remaining piece John Wesley.

In 1934 the sesquicentennial of the Methodist Church was recognized by the issuance of a well designed 38mm bronze medal. The obverse of this piece carries the busts of John Wesley and Bishops

Asbury and Garrettson. The reverse carries a depiction of the latter leaving Barratts Chapel in 1784 to call the preachers to the Christmas Conference which resulted in the formation of the church.

To dramatize the 1966 bi-centennial celebration in Baltimore several clergymen from various parts of the nation rode horses to the city dressed in the costumes of olden days. The bi-centennial medal is about as crowded as 40mm will allow, in-

corporating various symbolic elements and four famous landmarks of American Methodism. Still the design presents an impression of airiness, and has received more favorable than critical comment.

In 1963 the World Methodist Council headquartered at Lake Junaluska, N.C., designed and had produced a very limited number of seven inch brass uniface medals commemorating the 225 years since John Wesley's Aldersgate experience. It was at this time in 1738, following contact with a Moravian (German Pietists) group, in a London meeting room that he "felt his heart strangely warmed." This is when he started to set the foundations on which followers would eventually establish the Methodist

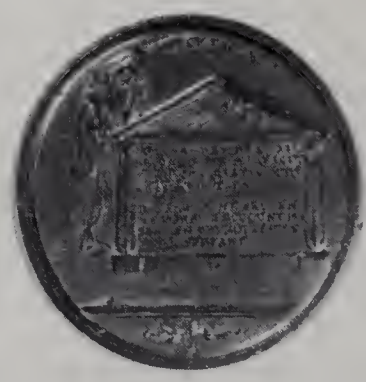
Church.

The W.M.C. medals were designed to be presented to individual churches in two varieties. A 4mm thick piece was faced on the back with a green felt pad for use as a desk weight or table ornament. Another variety 7mm thick was produced with a waffled pattern on the back, being designed to be hung on or fitted into the walls of churches.

This makes a total of eight types of official Methodist Church medals, all of which are illustrated in this article. With two varieties each of the first and last mentioned issues, ten medals in all constitute a complete set.

UNOFFICIAL MEDALS

The assembled collection of medals relating to Methodism included a large number of pieces which directly concern the church but are not official issues. These medals, which number 15 distinctive types, can be loosely broken down into eight basic categories.



One - The John Wesley death or funeral medal. Issued in England, this medal is undoubtedly one of the rarer medals in the collection. It was executed in 1891, the year of Wesley's death.

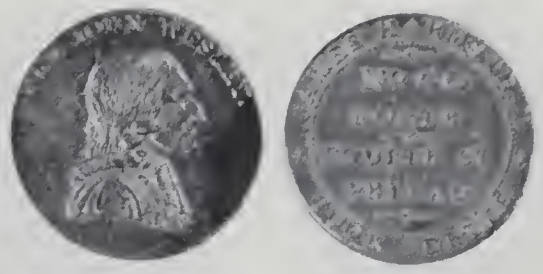
Two - Mainly issued during the 19th century, a number of camp meeting, revival and missionary thank offering pieces were part of the American scene. Two representative pieces are illustrated here.

Three - This is the Channel Islands medal which was issued in 1884 to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the introduction of Methodism into that area.

Four - Sunday School, Epworth League, MYF good conduct and achievement medals and athletic awards in the form of medals which were given at summer camps. Illustrated is a piece depicting a praying child at bedside.

Five - Medals used as identification tags also have their place in the arena of Methodism. Originally looped, some merely stated "I am a Methodist," while others had the owners name engraved.

Six - Some store cards fall within the Methodist medal realm. The one illustrated carries a bust of John Wesley on one side, while carrying the message of Philadelphia book seller James Harmstead on the other.



Seven - College and Wesleyan School medals constitute another category. Three of the earliest college medals, issued in 1866, are illustrated. They were issued by Indiana Asbury University, Dickinson College and Albion College.

The medal of Albion College, which is located in Albion, Mich., is listed as a Michigan commemorative by James J. Curto. His article on the latter subject appeared in the January-February, 1966, issue of the TAMS Journal, this piece being illustrated and described on page 5.

Eight - The largest single category in which Methodist exonumia can be grouped is that of medals and tokens executed for individual churches, or groups within churches, for commemorative and advertising purposes. The greatest portion of these picture the church involved, though many omit the town or state of location, making them hard to identify.

Illustrated here are two of these pieces which depict churches. One depicts a modern church, it being issued by the Sandy Springs Methodist Church. The second depicts an old style church,

and notes its dedication in 1889, being a Reward of Merit for Christmas of that year.

The two medals here are representative of other types included in this general category. The first is an example of a piece issued by an organization within an individual church, it being a Methodist Men's token. The other was a good deed souvenir given in 1913 to mark the 25th anniversary of the Englewood First Methodist Church, the church again being depicted.

RELATED MEDALS

Among the exonumist items indirectly concerning Methodism is a collection of six communion tokens used in England, Scotland, Wales and North Ireland by various "free" churches and splinter groups of dissenters from the Church of England. Issued in the last decades of the 18th century, some of these pieces or similar tokens were used by the early followers of John Wesley.

The Methodists were the first group to adopt the idea of Sunday Schools conceived in 1780 by Robert

Raikes. A Londoner, Raikes was not himself known to be a Methodist. Two medals illustrated here depict a bust of Raikes in commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of Sunday Schools.

This well known "Bible in Chains" satirical medal dates from 1835. It relates the historic friction between the Protestant and Catholic in commemorat-

ing the 300th anniversary of the publishing of the first Bible in English.

A final Methodist related medal is one of 1895 issued by the London Missionary Society which pictures the ship "Duff" which sailed for the South Seas in 1795. Many missionaries serving this Society were Methodists.

Depicted on the reverse of this medal are four scenes relating the hardships encountered in the missionary field. One scene shows a missionary being hanged by natives, while another shows a missionary being boiled in a cooking pot by cannibals.

The medal illustrations which accompany this article are all reproductions in approximate actual size except in the instances indicated.

———— • ——TAMS—— • ————

Shell Card #406 - This piece, which was listed in the September 1961 issue of the TAMS Journal, with the location unknown has been attributed. Reports Ellis Edlow (TAMS #125); "I have verified that Markriter had a 'paper hangings, window shades, picture frames and tassels' establishment at 486 7th Street in Washington, D.C."

"MAVERICKS"

Thanks to all who have sent in clues and listings lately. It is impossible for me to write each of you a note of thanks. We are making our first retraction on a token previously listed, that is #245 which has been reported from Bone, France — see correction here. Send your clues and listings directly to Mrs. C. B. Allen, 200 East Burney St., Madill, Okla. 73446.

PREVIOUS LISTINGS IDENTIFIED——

245. CHAMBRE COMMERCE OF BONE, BONE, ALGERIA not BONE, FRANCE
This was a WWI emergency piece used in Bone, Algeria identified as such by Russell Rulau and Joe Kotler.

266. PAUL C. WIND, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
Identified by Joe Kotler, J. B. Nestle and George M. Taylor

310. ALLISON BILLIARD PARLOR, CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA
Identified by Lewis K. Ferguson, Algona, Iowa

316. MATTOCK BROS., BREMERTON, WASH.
Identified by Byron Johnson, Seattle, Wash.

318. VICTORY BELL was a slot machine piece used all over the area says Byron Johnson of Seattle.

UNIDENTIFIED LISTINGS CONTINUED——

327. TIVOLI BAR / T / 1207 PACIFIC AVE. / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / T / IN TRADE /
21mm, brass, round

328. 1-LD / SAND / J. LUCAS / (incused)
Reverse blank
33mm, bronze, round

329. (shield nickel-1868)
Reverse (counterstamped around the 5)
LOTHROP'S / FIRST & LAST /
21mm, nickel, round

330. KATZ DRUG STORE
THIS TOKEN REDEEMABLE / FOR / 25¢ / IN MERCHANDISE / KATZ MILLION DOLLAR SALE /
63mm, alum., round

331. THE / FACTORY / STORE / CO. /
GOOD FOR / 3¢ / WITH / EMPTY BOTTLE
18mm, alum., round

332. E.N. DORSEY / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
Reverse same 20mm, nickel, round

333. GRANSHORE / 1122 GRANVILLE /
GOOD FOR / 5 / IN TRADE /
21mm, brass, round

334. THE BANK / SALOON /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
21mm, brass, round

335. HENRY / BEHRENS / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
5
26mm, brass, octagon

336. GEO. SIEGLER'S / BAKERY /
GOOD FOR / A 5¢ / LOAF OF BREAD /
25mm, brass, octagon

337. GEO. SIEGLER / (H. RICE, MAKER, DAYTON, O.)
GOOD FOR / 10¢ / LOAF / (all incused)
13 x 27mm, brass, oblong
(tiny scalloped edge)

338. J. CHAS. STANTON / 5 / CENTS / IN TRADE /
Reverse (STANTON forms a cross inside a design)
21mm, brass, round

339. ECKART / BILLIARD / ROOM /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
19mm, brass, octagon

340. GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / O. BEBENSEE /
5¢
25mm, brass, round

341. N.G. WOOLEY (incused) / GOOD FOR / 5c. / IN MDSE. /
Reverse blank except makers name - A.E. Schmidt
21mm, brass, round

342. RAILWAY EXCHANGE / BAR / 80 / E. JACKSON / BOUL. / C.E. HARRISON / GOOD FOR / 10¢ / IN DRINKS /
25mm, alum., round

343. THE CLUB BILLIARDS / P. KRIER / PROP.
GOOD FOR / 2½¢ / IN TRADE /
30mm, alum., fourleaf clover

344. BEEMER / STOP / CAFE / 5¢ IN TRADE /
Reverse blank
21mm, brass, round

345. R.A. YOEMANS / 26 & / HUMBOLDT /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
21mm, brass, round

346. 2303 NAT'L AVE. / FELIX / 5¢ / IN TRADE
F
21mm, brass, round

347. WM. MOELLER / 1402 / S. ADAMS ST. / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE / AT THE BAR /
28mm, alum., round, scallops

348. SEASIDE / CLUB /
5¢
20mm, brass, round

349. TRIPP'S / BUFFET / 109 / E. 10th ST. / GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE /
29mm, alum., 8 scallops

350. VARLEY V. CHANEY /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
21mm, brass, round

351. CLOTHING ON CREDIT / SATISFACTION / HONOR . SERVICE / MENTER . 313 MONROE AVE. /
(eagle with spread wings in center)
GOOD FOR ONE DOLLAR / ON PURCHASE OF $10 OR MORE / GOOD / LUCK / 1.00 / ONE TO A / CUSTOMER / TRADE THIS IN / TODAY /
32mm, goldine, round

352. J. STACH / GOOD FOR / 5¢ / AT THE BAR /
Reverse blank 25mm, brass, round

353. BLUE LAKE / LOGGING CO. / C. H. WHEELER /
GOOD FOR / 25¢ / IN TRADE /
24mm, brass, round

354. HARDIN & CO. / 1.00 / GROCERIES / IN TRADE / 1.00 / (Ingle System)
35mm, brass, round

355. WEBB CITY LUMBER CO. / 100 /
Reverse blank
28mm, brass, round

356. OSWALD'S / TAVERN / 1341 / W. JUNEAU / AVE. /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
20mm, alum., round

357. '400' / BAR / 1806 E. NORTH AVE. /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / DRINK /
25mm, alum., octagon

358. BADGER STATE CHAPTER NO. 36 M.O.P.H.
(cut out heart in center)
GOOD FOR 5¢ DRINK /
23mm, brass, round

359. JOHN'S / TAVERN / 2336 / W. WALNUT ST. /
GOOD FOR / 5¢ / IN TRADE /
22mm, brass, octagon

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Correspondence and Quotations Invited

WARREN BAKER

2056a Victoria St. Montreal 2, Quebec

TAMS Journal
BACK ISSUES FOR SALE

The Secretary's office has the following back issues of the TAMS Journal for sale at $1.00 a copy post-paid.

Volume	1,	Numbers	2, 3, 4
"	2,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
"	3,	"	1, 2, 3, 4
"	4,	"	1, 3
"	5,	"	3, 4, 5
"	6,	"	1, 2, 3, 4, 5
"	7,	"	1

Some of the early issues are in very short supply. There are less than half a dozen of some of them. All orders are filled in order of receipt.

Write: Byron Johnson
606 N W 80th
Seattle, Wash. 98107

The Secretary's office would be happy to receive donations of any back issues not listed above if any member has duplicate copies.

First Negro So-Called Dollar

By S. W. Freeman, TAMS #141, Newport, Arkansas

It is befitting that the first encountered so-called dollar to bear the likeness of a Negro should honor Frederick Douglass, probably the greatest orator and statesman the colored race has ever produced. It is equally fitting that the reverse of this interesting piece should depict the scene of the 1895 Atlanta Cotton and Industrial Exposition. It was at this southern exposition that the arts and crafts of the American Negro were first recognized.

Frederick Douglass, whose original name was Frederick Augustus Washington Bailey, was born in slavery in February of 1817. At Tuckahoe, Md., his mother was endowed with above average intelligence and at an early age Frederick was entrusted to his grandmother for care and raising. While yet a young child, he was sent to the plantation of Colonel Edward Lloyd where his master, Captain Aaron Anthony, was manager. He remained there for a short time before being sent to the family of Hugh Auld in Baltimore. Mrs. Auld befriended him and secretly taught him to read. Having a keen mind, Frederick was soon writing free passes for runaway slaves.

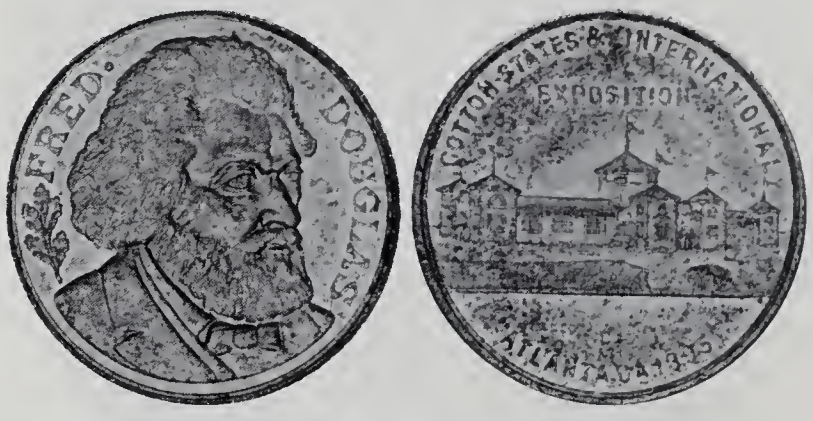
In 1833, following the death of Captain Anthony, he was returned to the plantation to serve Thomas Auld. He was hired out to several masters by Auld and, though kindly treated, he attempted escape in 1836. He was returned and apprenticed by his master as a ship's caulker. He soon learned his trade and in 1838, in the guise of a sailor, escaped by rail to New York City and as a safety measure soon moved to New Bedford, Mass. It was here that he changed his name to Frederick Douglass and worked as a day laborer for three years.

While attending an anti-slavery meeting in Nantucket, Mass., in August of 1841, Frederick attracted much attention by an extemporaneous speech. Shortly thereafter he was appointed as an agent of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society and for the next four years delivered eloquent addresses throughout New England and the middle Atlantic states.

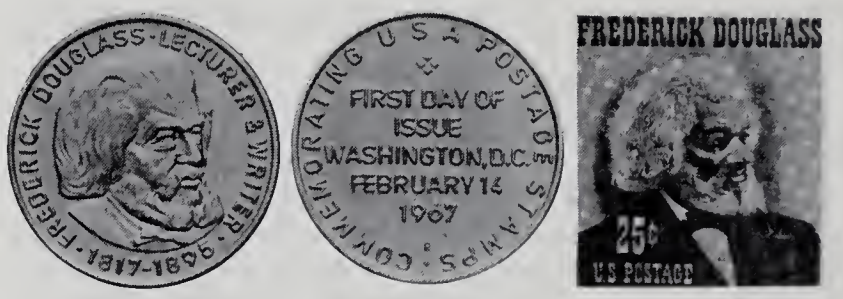
In 1845 he published the *Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass, an American Slave.* This somewhat allayed suspicion that he was an imposter, and, to avoid capture, he went abroad. His lectures, 1845-1847, influenced many Britishers to the abolitionist cause.

In the interim, a sum of nearly $1,000 was raised to buy subscriptions to secure his legal manumission. He later conducted a weekly publication in Rochester, N.Y., first called *The North Star* and later *Frederick Douglass Paper.* While in Rochester he was married to a white woman.

He became allied in 1851 with a conservative group led by James G. Birnie. He disagreed greatly with John Brown and took no part in the attack which he led.



Struck in aluminum, the Douglas (Note only one "S" is used). so-called dollar has a diameter of 38mm. Depicted on the obverse is a bold bust of Frederick Douglass facing half right. To the left is a sprig of oak leaves, with a legend beginning just above, FRED., and to the right, DOUGLAS. Dominating the reverse is a depiction of one of the exposition buildings, identified below in small lettering, NEGRO BUILDING. Legends above the building read, COTTON STATES & INTERNATIONAL/EXPOSITION, and below near the rim, ATLANTA, GA. 1895.



The United States government recently recognized Douglass by issuing a regular stamp which carries his portrait. A 25 cent value, it is the eighth in the Prominent Americans series. At the same time a companion private medal has been issued which commemorates the first day of issue for the stamp. It has a 34mm diameter and a gold colored finish.

In 1871 President Grant appointed him as Assistant Secretary of the Santo Domingo Commission. Later he was marshal of the District of Columbia, 1878-1881. He was recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia from 1881 to 1886, and was American Minister and Consul General of Haiti, 1889-1891.

Many quotations are cited from addresses made by this eloquent Negro, but probably the best known is from a speech delivered on Colored People's Day at the 1893 Chicago Exposition, as follows: "Judge us not by the splendid Caucasian civilization. Judge us now in comparison with the depths from which we have come."

Death on February 20, 1895, in Anacostia Heights, District of Columbia, silenced his gifted tongue and prevented him from accepting an invitation to speak at the Cotton and Industrial Exposition in Atlanta.

This article is reprinted from the January, 1967, issue of *The Numismatist.*

THE WATERLOO MEDAL

By W. W. Woodside, Honorary Curator, Carnegie Museum

Almost a century and a half ago, Napoleon's Grand Army was finally crushed by the British and Prussian forces near the little Belgian village of Waterloo. "It was a famous victory!" was written about another battlefield, but the words are an apt comment upon the bloody struggle that marked the death throes of the French Empire. Even at the present day, military students debate the tactics of the opposing commanders. Writers of fiction seem never to tire of using the conflict as a setting for historical romance, and "to meet one's Waterloo" has become a readily understood part of our language.

The impact of the battle upon contemporary Europe, exhausted by two decades of war, can be imagined only in terms of the rejoicing that marked the end of the two World Wars. The Continent, freed at last from the threat of French domination, looked forward eagerly to years of peace. Great Britain, whose fleet had brought Bonaparte to his knees, regarded Waterloo as almost solely a British victory, for her troops had borne the brunt of the French assaults, and her Field Marshal Wellington had been the allied commander.

In this flush of military triumph, the British government determined to commemorate the event by a gesture that would celebrate her own success and, at the same time, honor her own Prussian, Austrian and Russian allies. The result of this decision is a medal that is at once one of the most elaborate and beautiful of modern times. The example from the Carnegie Museum collection illustrated above was a gift of the late Charles Springer Hall and is one of our prized numismatic possessions.

Between the government's decision and the medal that was its final result lies a story so bizarre as to be worthy of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera. The tale began in 1817, when the Prince Regent (later George IV) suggested the striking of a medal "which, by reason of its magnificence, would do justice to the achievement of arms." The Royal Mint followed with its own proposal that examples in gold be presented to the allied monarchs.

Although two years had now passed since Waterloo — the battle was fought June 18, 1815 — national pride in the victory was undiminished, and therefore the selection of a sculptor to execute this grandiose memento was no casual matter. Inevitably, the decision was left to the Royal Academy, which unanimously named John Flaxman, one of Britain's most prominent artists. The affair went forward rapidly. Flaxman's designs were soon completed and received the approval of his peers in the Academy and of the government, and in due course were sent to the Mint, where dies would be engraved and the medals struck.

At this point our story first takes on a Gilbertian flavour. The chief engraver of the Royal Mint, Italian-born Benedetto Pistrucci, flatly refused to engrave Flaxman's designs, solely upon the ground that he was himself an artist, and not a mere die-cutter! However incredible it may seem for a paid public servant to adopt such an attitude, the reaction of the authorities is no less astounding. Flaxman's work was promptly discarded, and Pistrucci was commissioned to prepare his own designs, and moreover was given a special fee of 3,500 pounds, on the theory that the task was equivalent to the designing of thirty ordinary medals. Surely this is a situation equal to any in

Iolanthe or *Trial by Jury,* and we can but regret that Gilbert left no appropriate lyrics.

A closer look at this testy bureaucrat seems warranted, if one is to explain his cavalier rejection of the work of an acknowledged artist who was twenty years his senior and had been selected by Britain's political and artistic leaders. A native of Rome, where his father had been a judge, Pistrucci was trained for the law but had little liking for it. Instead, he apprenticed himself to several artists who specialized in engraving cameos and gems, an art form then the vogue in every European court. The young Roman acquired considerable proficiency and produced portrait cameos for many persons of prominence, including Pauline Bonaparte, the Emperor's sister. However, the approaching collapse of the Empire foretold the end of his bright prospects for a secure future, and in 1814 he emigrated, first to Paris, and then to London.

Hardly had Pistrucci set foot in England than the Treasury decided upon a reform of the currency, which had fallen into a chaotic state during the long years of war, with a completely new coinage of gold and silver. Pistrucci's designs were accepted for several of these attractive coins, the most notable being a representation of St. George attacking the Dragon, done in the classical style of ancient Greek coins. He was the first to depart from the centuries-old convention of coupling the royal arms with the portrait of the current sovereign, and to introduce an element of imagination into coin design.

The St. George coins were attacked at once by retired army officers, who wrote letters to the editor complaining that the saint's horse was better suited to a brewer's dray; and that its rider, armed with a Roman infantry sword, does not sit his mount like a trooper of the Life Guards. No matter, the new money was much admired by laymen, and the St. George design has graced the gold coins of every reign from George III to Elizabeth II. So widespread was the approval of Pistrucci's work that, when the chief engraver of the Mint retired in 1817, he was appointed to this coveted post.

The rest of the story of the medal is largely that of its sculptor, a perfectionist who intended this to be his masterpiece, caring nothing for the time involved in its making. Years passed by while Pistrucci worked over each minute detail, ignoring inquiries from the Treasury and the sarcastic comment of the press. In 1825 he left the employ of the Mint (although he continued to live there for the next twenty-four years), and still no medal had appeared. Finally, in 1849, the perfectionist was satisfied and the dies were completed — thirty-four years after Waterloo, and at least thirty years after Pistrucci was commissioned to do it. Could Gilbert, at his zaniest, have improved upon this performance?

Benedetto Pistrucci's St. George and the Dragon Design

The completed design is indeed magnificent, and the size of the medal, 5½ inches in diameter, is in keeping with the vast amount of work the engraver had lavished upon it. The obverse bears the portraits of the Prince Regent, the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, surrounded by allegorical allusions to the new peace: Appollo in his car restoring the day, and personifications of Justice, Power, the Fates, and the Furies. On the reverse are the mounted figures of Wellington and Blucher, the allied commanders, in the guise of Castor and Pollux, the demigods of Roman military tradition; these two surrounded by 19 giants in battle, representing the 19 years' duration of the war. There is not a word of inscription.

Alas for Pistrucci's masterpiece, Europe in 1849 was vastly different from what it had been in 1817. France was now Britain's ally, not to be gratuitously offended. Russia, beginning to look toward the Dardanelles and India, was less admired in London than it had been thirty years before. And — the ultimate Gilbertian touch — only Wellington, of all the figures connected with Waterloo, was still alive. The Prussian commander Blucher had died in 1819, followed by Alexander of Russia in 1825, George IV in 1830, Francis of Austria in 1835, and Frederick William of Prussia in 1840. Napoleon, their great antagonist, had died in exile in 1821, and the exultation that swept Europe at his defeat was now relegated to the history books and to the reminiscence of old men.

The Lords of the Treasury arrived at the only possible conclusion, that the medal should not be struck, and the rather lame explanation was advanced that no die press could strike so large a piece. The dies were never hardened, and only a few electrotype copies — of which the Carnegie Museum specimen is one — and some impressions in soft metal were permitted to be made. Pistrucci lived on to the age of seventy-one, and when he died in 1855 had survived Wellington by three years.

Defeated by his own desire for perfection, Pistrucci's fame rests chiefly upon his much maligned St. George, while his *chef d'oeuvre* is generally forgotten. Whether or not Gilbert would have regretted missing such a perfect plot, one can certainly speculate upon the satisfaction which the conclusion brought to the shade of poor John Flaxman.

This article originally appeared in the June, 1965, issue of the *Carnegie Magazine.* It is reprinted here with permission.

OTHER RECENT EXONUMIST PUBLICATIONS

The Company Store - The fourth issue of this interesting little duplicated bulletin for collectors, traders and dealers in coal mine scrip was released recently. Containing miscellaneous information relating to the subject, it is issued monthly, free to correspondents. Dated February, the latest issue has grown to an unpaid circulation of over 300 according to editor Cole S. Cuttle. Interested collectors may address him at P.O. Box 3195, Bristol, Tenn., 37620.

The Junk Box - The first 1967 issue of this official organ of the Michigan Token and Medal Society has been released. Its 16 pages contain a wide range of information, including the following principal articles; one on the slave token "Am I Not A Man, and A Brother," The McCormick Reaper Centennial Medal, and part two of the Michigan Trade Token Listing.

The Medallion - The February 1967 issue of this quarterly bulletin of the California Exonumist Society is now out. A four page presentation, it includes an interesting article on the "forgotten" California Natural Gasoline Association tokens, and another on the discovery of an extremely rare Washington medal by Maurice M. Gould. A presidential message by new president Alva Christensen highlights the remaining items of general information and society business.

The Catamount - The Winter 1966-67 edition, the fourth for 1966, the official quarterly organ of the Chicago Area Token and Medal Society, was released recently. Six pages in length, its contents are highlighted by the presentation of part three of Charles Lipsky's Illinois Trade Tokens listings, Cherry through DuQuoin excepting Chicago.

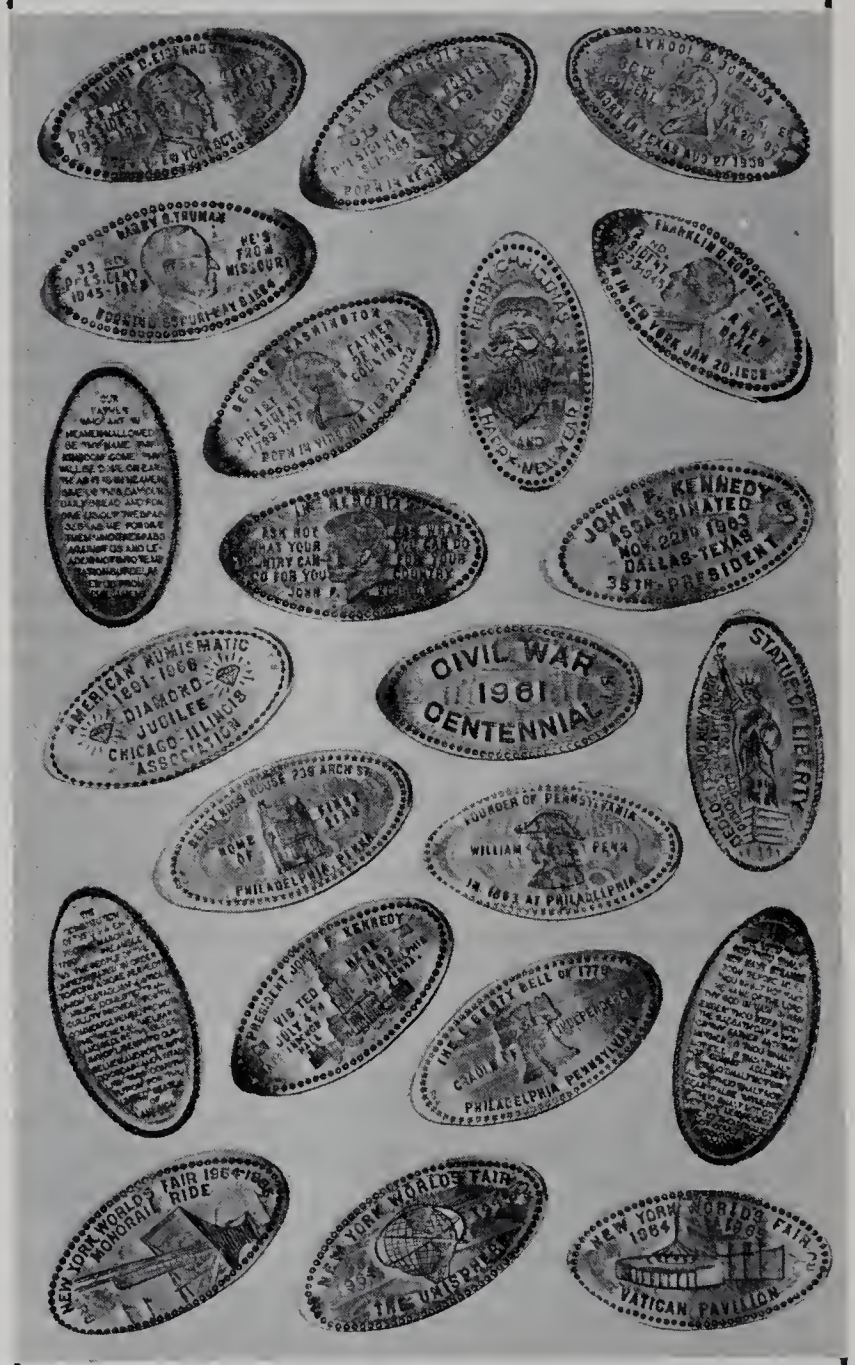
TEC News - The first issue for 1967 of the official news letter of The Elongated Collectors has been distributed. It presents the charter membership listing of 116 collectors, an assortment of news briefs pertaining to elongateds, and a number of short articles exploring the interest in elongateds.

The Medallion - The final 1966 (November; Vol. VI, No. 4) issue of this official bulletin of the California Exonumist Society has been distributed to members. It carries commentaries on "Gaming Tokens" and "Ghost Towns" by Dwight A. Safford, as well as a picture report on the Summer C.E.S. meeting in Pasadena. Also reported, complete with photographs, is an unattributed World War I medal which on one side carries the legend; INTERNMENT / STATION / KAPUSKASING / CANADA.

The Junk Box - The October 1966 issue, the fourth and final in volume one, of the official publication of the Michigan Token and Medal Society has been delivered to members. A 20-page mimeographed issue, it contains articles on; The M. J. Hatfield Kennedy Medal, Commemorative Medals Gaining In Popularity, and Under The Oaks (the Jackson centennial medal).

1967-68 CES Officers are; president Alva Christensen, vice-president Ralph Mitchell, secretary Joseph J. Garside, treasurer Dorothy Greene, and board members Leonel C. Panosh, John R. Reynolds, Jim Betton Jr., Peggy Borgolte, Paul Hamm, Clay Read and Gordon Z. Greene. Editor of The Medallion is Ethel R. Stone.

ELONGATED CENTS



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THE CANNON PIECE

By Melvin Fuld, TAMS # 5, Baltimore, Maryland

The information on the "Cannon Piece" as stated on page 15 of the January-February, 1966, issue of the "TAMS Journal," and listed as Spiel Marken # 308 was supplied by the writer. Since its publication there have appeared two letters in regard to this controversial piece (See TAMS Journal; page 52, Mar.-Apr. 1966 and page 81, May-July 1966).

To sum up the whole subject of the piece, the statement of Mr. Roehrs (page 81, TAMS Journal 1966) reflects our thoughts; "Call them what you will, 'Spiel Marken' or 'Merchant Token,' U.S.A. or P.R., they fit both descriptions."

Because of some interesting data obtained, we believe that at this time the "Cannon Piece" deserves the documentation of the relative data which has been assembled.

In 1952 while visiting the Scoville Manufacturing Company in Waterbury, Conn., we noted this token in their cabinet for the first time and made note of it. At that time there reposed there upwards of 100 of these pieces, all in uncirculated condition.

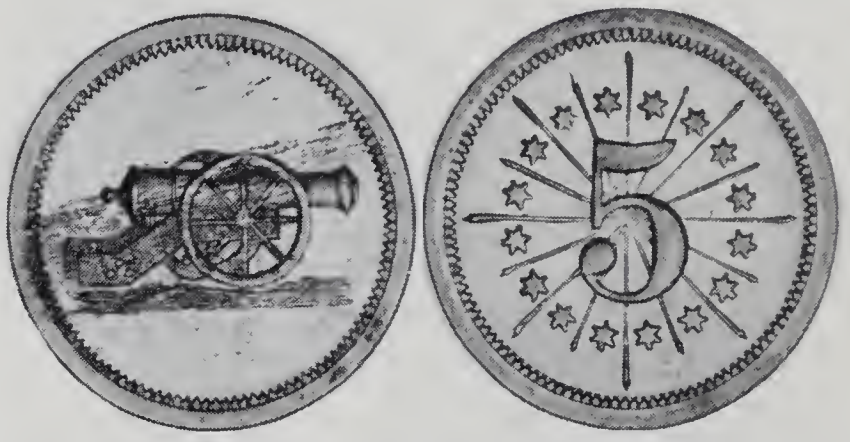
Records in the home office of Scoville failed to reveal for whom the piece was made. The obverse die was in existence until destroyed about three years ago, as the writer has a plaster cast of the "5" obverse. No record of the "10" piece was found at Scoville, in fact, the first note of this denomination is its inclusion in Mr. Curto's listing of canteen camp tokens.

When the token was added to the Spiel Marken listing we were unaware of its inclusion as a Puerto Rico token, as we were not thoroughly familiar with that listing. We certainly should have been aware of its inclusion in Curto (See The Numismatist, September 1954, pages 970 and 972 — The "10" piece is listed there for the first time.

The comments of Mr. Curto in this regard are as follows:

". . . . . I was not too surprised to see this piece classified as a spiel marke or counter in the 1966 Jan.-Feb. TAMS Journal. Without a clue of any kind this would be a reasonable conclusion for certainly the token was made for some purpose. I have realized that there seems to be a tendence to classify many of the tokens offering no clues to identity, as spiel markes or counters and this to me is quite logical. Actually however, they could have been designed and used for uniform buttons, salesmen samples, jewelry or other purposes of which there is no listing.

"The Cannon 10 Token, numbered 687 under miscellaneous in the Post Exchange and Canteen listing was acquired long ago in a collection of Central American, South American and West Indies tokens purchased from a reliable dealer at one of the larger conventions. The envelope it came in designated both 5 and 10 denominations as Camp Canteen Tokens used in Panama, Cuba and Puerto Rico. However,



only the 10 denomination was enclosed. I acquired the Cannon 5 denomination of this token rather recently.

"I never doubted these as anything but early canteen camp tokens possibly operated by local merchants and was not at all surprised to see the 5 denomination listed by M. Gould and L. Higgie in their publication, "The Money of Puerto Rico," and then again both the 5 and 10 denominations listed by Edward H. Roehrs in the publication "Historia Monetaria de Puerto Rico."

"It is indeed gratifying to know, thanks to Melvin Fuld, that the Cannon 5 denomination piece was made by Scoville, in or around 1865. It is odd, however, that they made no reference to the 10 denomination but these could have been made later. Based on what Melvin Fuld found out relative to this token, I believe he made a very logical classification.

"I do wish to add, that most anyone can find room for an argument of some kind relative to tokens issued long ago. Tokens were issued in limited number for varying reasons, primarily to solve a local problem. Very little was recorded or written of the whys and wherefores about them and much of whatever little was recorded has long since been destroyed or discarded. . . . ."

The position of Mr. Gould as to where he obtained the information to list them as Puerto Rico pieces is as follows:

"Regarding the Cannon Token — I cannot find my notes regarding it, but I remember that Ken Bressett came up with a photo of the piece and I believe he got the information from George Fuld. It probably was in the Gilbody collection and he was a great one for checking out items and doing the necessary research.

"There was always a question in my mind because of its style, as most of the plantation tokens are cruder and a different metal."

It should be stated that although George Fuld did own several of the "5 Cannon" pieces he did not include this piece as a Puerto Rico token when a listing and photos of the Gilbody collection of Puerto Rico pieces (then in the collection of the

Fulds) was supplied for the Gould-Higgie publication. The 5 or 10 Cannon token was thus not in the Gilbody collection.

The information originally obtained by the writer from Mr. E. H. Davis at Scoville was that the pieces were struck in the period 1865 to 1870. It was stated that after the pieces were struck it was discovered that the reverse resembled the shield nickel too closely, and as a consequence the pieces were not shipped to the customer (a western company). (For the story of the five-cent nickel see The Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine, November 1961, page 2904.)

A non-destructive test procedure for the analysis of the metal composition of the "5 Cannon" piece indicates the following percentages of content:

Copper	66.70	Tin	0.03
Nickel	10.10	Iron	0.10
Lead	1.00	Magnesium	0.05
Zinc	22.00	Misc.	0.02

This metal is actually a slightly strange mixture, since it has 10 percent nickel, while "coin metal" now has 25 percent nickel. Perhaps some reader can supply information as to when this particular combination was used.

As previously stated, the reverse of the piece is similar in design to the reverse of the shield nickel. The design of the cannon is more problematical. In an early button book there is a design similar to the obverse used for an artillery button of 1794. This design is believed to be the work of Adam Eckfeldt, who became chief coiner of the United States Mint in 1839.

Another cannon design is shown in the Emile Collection as button number 31. Also, a postage stamp cancellation of New Castle, 1861, bears a cannon of similar nature. Classification of the cannon cancellation is as follows; 19th Century, United States, Fancy Cancellations, Herst-Zares, Number 425, Scott 65, 1861, from New Castle, Del., Color is Black.

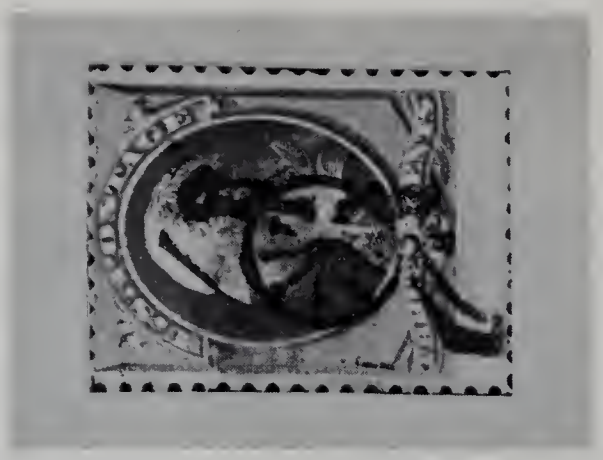
Comments on the cannon, from Commander M. L. Peterson, chairman, Department of Armed Forces History of the Smithsonian Institution, is as follows:

"I am afraid that the die sinker took such liberties with the cannon on this piece that it would not be possible to indicate a date for it. In any case, I do not think that it would be significant because generally when a die sinker illustrated a cannon, it was a conventionalized form and did not represent any particular weapon.

"In general, this piece represents a gun of the period of the American Revolution but it is not an accurate representation really of any gun. The die work, of course, is typical of the last half of the 19th century, a fact you no doubt could determine more easily than I. The copper-nickel from which it is struck would also probably indicate it was made in the 19th century or later.

"Generally speaking, ships and weapons appearing on tokens are so poorly rendered that it is impossible to pin them down to a certain type or period."

The original information on the pieces was that a large percentage of the "5 Cannon" tokens were destroyed, but that about 100 were retained as samples. It appears unlikely that the pieces were



The Cannon Postage Stamp Cancellation

ever intended as Civil War tokens, due to the fabric, design and denomination.

From our discussions with Scoville, we felt that the pieces were originally made for a U.S. customer, but they may have well found their way to Puerto Rico. Only two of the "10 Cannon" pieces have been reported, and no reason for its much greater degree of rarity is known.

Certainly this summary cannot dispute the fact that these pieces may have been used in Puerto Rico, and thus cannot dispute the facts as stated by Mr. Roehr.

Because of their problematical nature they will be retained in the game counter series list. The rarity of the RFG 307 should be reduced to R-7, and the "10 Cannon" piece should be assigned 307A and given a R-9 rating.

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THE NAGLEY TOKENS OF ALASKA

By Maurice M. Gould, TAMS #113, Sepulveda, Calif.

H. W. Nagley, who was one of Alaska's most prominent businessmen and one of the early day mining pioneers, died recently in Seattle at the age of 91.

Nagley was buried in Anchorage, Alaska, 61 years from the time he first arrived in our 49th State. He was born in 1875 in Washington territory and came directly to Alaska in 1905 from Seattle, where he had been a traffic agent for Puget Sound steamboats. He went to work as a traffic agent on the steamer Neptune, a 200 ton freighter which also accommodated some passengers.

In 1907, Nagley established a general store at Susitna and a postoffice was started the same year. He was appointed postmaster and ran the general store for many years. The mail would come in by launch in the summer months and by dogsled in the winter.

Nagley was married in 1912 at Susitna Station and then set up a branch store at MacDougall at Lake Creek, which was 36 miles up the Yentna River. This store was set up so that the placer miners of the Cache Creek district could be better served.

Nagley liked to recall the "gold strike" days and the fast-growing towns of the area, from which a gold train would take hundreds of passengers out who wanted to get to Seattle before the winter season. These trains would consist of some 50 huskies and sleighs and the cargo usually consisted of between a quarter of a million to $350,000 in gold bricks.

The journey was a hazardous one in good weather, over long trails, with glaciers, ice floes, and snowstorms, making the journeys even more difficult. After the train reached the railroad at Moose Pass, the gold was shipped to Seward and from there it was forwarded to the U.S. Mint.

In 1915 Nagley opened a branch store at the fast growing town of Talkeetna and this became a principal mercantile and raw fur center. As he became better known, he served as U.S. Commissioner for the Talkeetna Precinct, 1921 to 1934, and was appointed the postmaster in 1926, an office he held until 1947.

He was also known to have through the years worked many mining claims himself. In 1947 he resigned as postmaster, retired and sold his stores. Today the Nagley family is still the owner of the Anchorage-Westwood Hotel and the Westwood Inn, along with many other business properties in the area.

In 1958, Nagley moved to Seattle, as he was in ill health and after a few years, entered the Norse Home, where he resided until his recent death.

A number of the tokens he issued at the Talkeetna store were discovered a few years ago, in fairly small quantities. Such discoveries are not unusual as most of the stores and companies in Alaska did not require many pieces. But, because

of the small issues it is only a question of time, in this series, until there just will not be enough items to go around.

An example of this is the A.R.R.C. token, which has had a substantial increase in price; as they become scarcer over the years, they will become ever more difficult for the collector to find.

The town of Talkeetna is at the junction of the Talkeetna-Susitna-Chulitna Rivers. The name is said to mean "River of Plenty." Two tokens were issued by Mr. Nagley for Talkeetna; one was "Good for 25¢ in trade" and the other for "50¢ in trade."

There is still a tremendous amount of research to be done in the Alaskan field. There are many facets to Alaska numismatics and I suggest that all of you investigate this fascinating series of our 49th State.

(I am indebted to Joseph Crusey, the well known Alaskan collector, for pertinent information in the above)

ADMITTED TO MEMBERSHIP
Through March 10, 1967

1563 Coney, Donald B., 66 Golf St., Newington, Conn. 06111
1564 Heppner, Clarence E., 1331-3rd Ave., Jones Bldg. Rm. 203 Seattle, Wash 98101
1565 Kostanich, Don, 1914-3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash 98101
1566 Deckebach, Philip R., 90 Elizabeth St., Lake Orion, Mich 48035
1567 Porter, Larry, 1910 Belvedere Drive, Billings, Mont. 59102
1568 Lowry, J.H., 1832 N. 77th Ave., Elmwood Park, Ill., 60635
1569 Wilson, Edward G., 1802 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn. 19103
1570 Gilbertson, Albert V., 505 Boylston E., Apt. 101 Seattle, Wash. 98102
1571 Andersen, Carl W., 2216 E. Calhoun St., Seattle, Wash 98102
1572 Deich, Ralph N., 709-15th E., Seattle, Wash 98102
1573 Brown, Wm. Henry, 16880 Anthony, Hazel Crest, Ill. 60429
1574 Zafuto, Frank J., Box 2624, Las Vegas, Nev. 89104
1575 Dickstein, George, 2341 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44115
1576 Flach, Harry, Box 124, Mendon, Mich. 49072
1577 Van Santen, Robert, P O Box 320, Las Vegas, Nev. 89101
1578 Smith, Raymond J., 263 Palace Ave., Warwick, R.I. 02886
1579 Zak, Miss H.E., 7311 Ivy Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44127
1580 Henry, Gene L., c/o Rare Coin Galleries of Seattle, 1416-3rd Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101
1581 Carr, William Joseph, 71 Birchbrook Drive, Rochester, N.Y. 14623
1582 Ament, James W., 2605 Oakwood Ave., Youngstown, Ohio 44509
1583 Thacker, Morris H., 2334 West North Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60647
1584 Simons, Walter R., 3105 Dill Ave., Richmond, Va. 23222
1585 Evanson, Chas. O., 172 Schiller St., Elmhurst, Ill. 60126
1586 Neulander, Stephen, 541 Pelham Road, New Rochelle, N.Y. 10805
1587 Forgue, Dennis, Box 750, Hillside, Ill. 60162
1588 Hinkle, Samuel H. Jr., McGaheysville, Va. 22840
1589 Lohse, Cora, 73 Crestwood Drive, San Rafael, Calif. 94901
1590 Hartung, Ted, 3102 South 148th, Seattle, Wash. 98168
1591 Hannick, June A., c/o Seattle Coin Shop, 316 Virginia, Seattle, Wash. 98101
1592 Northwest Token & Medal Society, c/o Forrest Dunham, Sec., 520 North 141st, Seattle, Wash. 98133

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

7 Lukas, Joseph, 49 Monroe St., Berea, Ohio 44017
11 Fruit, Thomas W., Rt. 4, Green Bay, Wisc. 54301
59 Williams, J. Douglas II, 1350-O St., Anchorage, Alaska 99501
191 Beaulieu, Mrs. Dorothy, 3143 Neal Ave., San Jose, Calif. 95117
192 Pendley, Dee III, 335 N.E. 2nd Ave., Delray Beach, Fla. 33444
217 Pollack, Foster B., 1841 Broadway, Room 701, New York, N.Y. 10023
268 Fernald, S/Sgt. E.K., CMR #1 Box 1372, APO Seattle 98742
297 Dickerson, Wm. T., 7025 Waite Drive, Apt. 1A, Lemon Grove, Calif. 92045
306 Rochette, Edward C., P O Box 2366, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80901
344 Ventre, Mrs. Virginia, 8745 W. 45th Ave., Lyons, Ill. 60534
509 Kirk, Michael, 1022 Burgundy St. A-1, New Orleans, La. 70116
556 Tanner, James G., 2049 S. 18th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19145
576 Middleton, Edward J., 1425-1st St. S.E., East Wenatchee, Wash. 98801
606 Schaeffer, Stanley, 93 University Place, New York, N.Y. 10013
629 Margwarth, Capt. Theodore A., #5 Joseph Ave., Birdsboro, Pa. 19508
726 Spangenberger, H.G., P O Box 7, Englewood, Ohio 45322
727 Guren, Jay P., RR-3, Sidney, Ohio 45365
806 Tillotson, B.C., 4 Whipple Ave., Georgiaville, R.I.
827 Vasco, John D., P O Box 994, San Leandro, Calif. 94577
876 Jones, Stanley F., Box 176, Whispering Creek Village, Fort Pierce, Fla. 33450
942 Lowdon, Mildred, P O Box 1635, Klamath Falls, Ore. 97601
1019 Pipe, David M., P O Box 70, Penticton, B.C., CANADA
1029 Martin, Lee, 2126 N. Hathaway, Santa Ana, Calif. 92701
1043 Camfield, Ernest R., 7223 Parkbyrn, San Gabriel, Calif. 91775
1045 Park, Capt. William H., JUSMAG Thailand Box 322, APO San Francisco 96346
1082 Chance, Major Bill, Box 243, Mount Hope, Kansas 67108
1085 Spangenberger, Douglas, P O Box 7, Englewood, Ohio 45322
1099 Faller, Andrew T., c/o A.C. Nielsen Co., 1290 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N.Y. 10019
1178 James, Stuart W., P.O. Box 3-3398, Eastchester Branch, Anchorage, Alaska 99501
1190 Hutchins, Mrs. Edith M., P.O. Box 16, Ferndale, Mich. 48220
1232 Palmer, John H., P.O. Drawer 1665, Port Arthur, Texas 77640
1246 McLaughlin, Lloyd A. Jr., M.D., 1913 Elizabeth Ave., Metairie, La. 70003
1327 Davies, John, 8115 N. Clippinger, Cincinnati, Ohio 45243
1329 Olsen, Gary K., 116 E. Spruce St., Titusville, Penn. 16354
1352 Kromeke, A1C Michael B., 8708 Las Camas N.E., Albuquerque, N.M. 87111
1355 Christensen, D.H., Box 30038 Bethesda, Washington, D.C. 20014
1380 Johnson, Mae Pearl, 714 W. Foothill Blvd. Apt. 12, Monrovia, Calif. 91016
1382 Fauver, Benj, 3008 Harvard Ave. E., Apt. 204, Seattle, Wash. 98102
1458 Steele, William V., M/Sgt. (Ret.) 3519 Moss Side Ave., Richmond, Va. 23222
1472 Borgolte, Edwin C., P.O. Box 2377, Sepulveda, Calif. 91343
1476 Lawrence, Maurice, 1649 N.E. 152nd Place, Portland, Ore. 97230
1523 Greenwood, Harry J., Med Dept Rep, Fighter Squad 194, c/o FPO San Francisco, Calif. 96601

REINSTATED

818 Baker, Warren, 2056a Victoria St., Montreal 2, Quebec, CANADA

RESIGNED

202 Plummer, Mrs. Edw. Th. M.M., 3405 Copley Rd., Baltimore, Md. 21215
320 Read, Clay, 11115 Allegheny St., Sun Valley, Calif. 91352
500 Kelly, John P., 3410 Ford St., McKeesport, Penn. 15132
658 Hammell, Ruth V.T., 211 N. Phelps St., Youngstown, Ohio 44503

897 Chappell, Mrs. G. Eileen, 1001 E. Broadway, P.O. Box 120, Princeton, Ind. 47540
981 Whiting, Mrs. Estelle S., 179 East Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60611
1260 Fister, Russell G., 800 North Clark St. Room 324, Chicago, Ill. 60610

DECEASED

423 Johnson, George, 5316 Balboa Ave., San Diego, Calif. 92117

ADDRESS UNKNOWN
(Last known address given.)

70 Miner, B.A., P.O. Box 38-326, Miami, Fla. 33138
424 Kay, Jay H., Box 55, Placentia, Calif.

Still Two Gaps - The states of South Dakota and Wyoming are still not represented on the TAMS membership rolls. The recent enrollment of member Frank R. Schell (1545) from Twin Falls, Idaho, removed that state from the list. A little active recruitment on the part of present members, especially in adjoining states, could quickly close the gap and bring our geographical coverage to 100 percent. Let's get going!!

—•——TAMS——•—

FRISBIE'S CIVIL WAR CARD VERSIONS

Two varieties of the Michigan Frisbie's Civil War store card of Detroit have been uncovered, as illustrated by the above illustrations. This token, listed as number 225 AD by the Fuld's in their standard reference on this series, has been listed in only one variety in the past.

Somewhat hard to discern, the best reference points for determining varieties on 225 AD are; the space of separation between the wreath ends at the top of the piece, the relationship between the F in FRISBIE'S and the leaves of the wreath, and the spread of the leaves in the wreath.

—Herman M. Aqua, TAMS #702

Letter About City Directory Directories

In the TAMS Journal (vol. 6, no.4) there recently appeared a note about a proposal to set up a listing of member-owned 19th century city directories. The idea had merit and in connection with it I would like to cite several other things along this line that have been done elsewhere.

In 1961 the American Antiquarian Society, 185 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass., 01609, published Dorothea N. Spear's Bibliography of American Directories Through 1860. This lists 1647 directories and indicates for each, the institution-library, historical society, etc.—that owns it. Of the group, the American Antiquarian Society itself owns 1110. I do not know if this book is still in print, but larger public libraries are apt to have a copy. Most libraries and historical societies are happy to answer mail inquiries.

I do not know of any bibliography of directories after 1860. However, there are ways of locating such directories. The public library of the town in question would be one source and its address can be obtained from your local library for it undoubtedly has a copy of the American Library Directory.

A parallel approach is through historical societies of which there are several thousand. Fortunately, there is available the Directory of Historical Societies and Agencies in the United States and Canada, 1965-1966. This was published by the American Association for State and Local History, 132 Ninth Avenue, North, Bashville, Tenn., 37203, and it is modestly priced at $2.00.

Both the bibliography and the directory cited are valuable reference tools and lead directly to the source of information. From personal experience I know that it is practical to get answers by querying the proper institution.

Edgar Heyl, TAMS #927

Another City Directory Directory Listing

Another member has come forth and volunteered to participate in the exchange of information contained in old city directories. Offering help for Wooster, Ohio, is Ralph E. Leisy (1494) of that city, who states the oldest directory he has been able to locate thus far is one of 1900. He also has at his disposal a couple of atlas' dated 1873 and 1897, which he feels should be of some help. Leisy's address is 345 E. Bowman St., Wooster, 0., 44691.

FOR PROGRESSIVE LEADERSHIP
ON THE A.N.A. BOARD—
I'M VOTING FOR
RAY BYRNE [L.M. 297]
(Don't You Hope Everyone Does . . .
Votes For Ray, That Is?)

A 75TH ANNIVERSARY MEDAL

TAMS President William B. Spilman, who is also president of the firm which publishes Waynesboro, Virginia's daily newspaper, recently revealed the issuance of a special commemorative medal. This piece notes the 75th anniversary of the founding of "The News-Virginian," through direct lineage, back in 1892.

The obverse of this medal carries the hallmark of the newspaper, a hand holding the torch of knowledge, with an appropriate legend around; YOUR HOME NEWSPAPER / DEDICATED TO SERVING YOU. Carried on the reverse are appropriate 75th anniversary legends.

A set of medals, one each in gold filled, silver and bronze, was presented to the publisher, while an additional 11 silver specimens were struck for presentation to members of the board. In total there were 1,000 bronze specimens struck. These are intended for promotional events in connection with the anniversary observance but, a limited number have been put aside for purchase by interested collectors at $3.00 each. Those interested may direct their orders to; The News-Virginian, Sam Witt, Promotion Manager, P.O. Box 1027, Waynesboro, Va., 22980.

------ CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ------

OREGON TRADE TOKENS Needed Badly. Also, Saloon and Elks (B.P.O.E.) from anyplace. Will buy or trade the following: 5¢, 10¢, 25¢ alum. Oregon Lumber Co., Dee, Oregon, and many other Oregon pieces. For sale; 5 piece set 5¢ thru $1.00 bi-metal identified maverick (Port Angeles, Wash.), 22 complete sets known. 7 left, P.S. Mill & Timber Co. 1917, $12.00 postpaid. Have 10¢, 25¢ and $1.00 in dupes for trade. James Millard, 3744 S.E. 168th, Portland, Ore., 97236.

BIG 'UNS WANTED—Any U.S. bronze 2½ " diameter or larger for my collection. Want any information on such medals if available. Trade my World's First Airline or George Washington Bicentennial 2½ " bronze for any others, or name deal. Nick Murray Jr., Box 672, Mandeville, La., 70448

DUPLICATES For Sale At Cost: Presidential, Medallic and Heraldic Art, also from United States Mint, etc. Details for stamped, addressed envelope. Paul Mace, 17916 Delavan, Cleveland, O., 44119.

CHIP, CHIT and Ticket: 10¢ (2), 5¢, $4.50-from "The Steam," Modesto, California. The 4: 50¢ pp. Our Lincoln want list sent on request. TAMS #997. Hobbybid, Box 1239, Modesto, Calif., 95353.

------ CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING ------

JOHN F. KENNEDY Medals. Write for free list of John F. Kennedy medals. Most all numbers in Rochette's book, plus many others. List is free. Whit's Coins, M.C. Whitworth III, RFD #1, Elm Hill Road, Box 360, Nashville, Tenn., 37214.

WANTED-NEVADA Store Cards, tokens, scrip, assay bars, national banknotes. Send price and description. Buy or trade. Jack Barry, Box 2126, Reno, Nevada.

ALASKAN TOKENS WANTED. Will pay cash or trade other Alaskan tokens. Ronald J. Benice, 243 Rollins Ave., Rockville, Md., 20852.

WANTED-CIVIL WAR Store Cards from following Ohio towns: Adelphi, Belmont, Centreville, Findlay, Jackson, London, Newcomerstown, Norwalk, Portsmouth, Urbana, Xenia. William Lytle, Box 588, Wooster, Ohio.

VIET-NAM Campaign Medal w/green and white ribbon, $6.50. Viet-namese Cross of Gallantry Medal and ribbon, $8.95. U.S. Joint Service Commendation Medal (boxed), $8.95. Whit's Coins, RFD #1, Elm Hill Rd., Nashville, Tenn., 37214.

WANTED-Coal documents, books, tokens. Queries invited. U.S. Coal Tokens, Box 1355, Owensboro, Ky., 42301.

WANTED-Certain uncut sheets of broken bank bills. Also sheets of old bank checks. Frank Sprinkle, Box 864, Bluefield, W.Va., 24701.

SCARCE RED CHINA Medal. 1 ¼ inch. $2.50 or two for $4.00. Wm. Honaker, 183 N. Cass, Pontiac, Mich., 48058.

FOR TRADE-Send one nice half-dollar size medal or token, commemorative or exposition, etc., plus postage, for one 945-Do-WM-18-Sd Watertown-Brownville, G, Gordons, One Fare. Uncirculated, scarce. J. Marshall English, 3500 24th Ave. North, St. Petersburg, Fla., 33713.

FOR SALE-1" diameter copper token inscribed; Good for one loaf of Bread, Home Bakery, Otto A Kelm Prop. 3/4" diameter aluminum token inscribed; Good for 5¢ Cigar, O.A. Kelm Bakery & Confectionery. 50¢ for set of 2. No stamps. Louis R. Blecha, Table Rock, Nebr., 68447.

KENNEDY MEDAL Sculptor's Model, 11" diameter. Also National, Femmes, Chase, Southern, and Britannia Commemorative Society memberships and individual medals. Write stating interest. Buying Fraternal Society sets. Douglas Lightner, 2510 Aldringham, Toledo, Ohio.

PROOFLIKE NEVADA Gaming Tokens in presentation cases. Only 500 manufactured for each casino to present big money gamblers. Fallon Nugget-$3.00, Jerry's-$2.50, both-$5.00. Prepaid. Free list. Williges, Box 435P, Ft. Jones, Calif., 96032.

FROM OUR LARGE AND VARIED STOCK:

ANOTHER LINCOLN MEDAL

The Lincoln Life Insurance Co.-a 1967 Mardi Gras piece, shows head of Lincoln on obverse, the Mardi Gras flambeau (torch) bearer on the reverse. In bright aluminum ..... 50c. .999 silver $15

ANOTHER WASHINGTON MEDAL

Washington State Diamond Jubilee, 1 3/8" nickel, obv. portrait of Washington, rev. seal of Washington State $10

50c IN TRADE TOKENS FROM CENTENNIALS, ETC.:

(all 1 1/4" or 1 5/16" golden bronze)

New Athens, Illinois centennial, 1966 (obv., covered wagon) 75c
Mendon, N.Y. sesquicentennial, 1963 (obv., church & farm scene) $1.00
Perinton, N.Y. sesquicentennial 1962 (obv. ship) $1.00
Perry sesquicentennial 1963 (Erie, Pa.) copper, obv. of Perry $1.00
Pinellas Park, Florida 1965 golden anniversary, obv. 16-sided design 75c
Pontiac, Michigan 1961 centennial (obv., Chief Pontiac) $1.00
Newcomerstown, Ohio sesquicentennial, 1964 (obv., baseball) 50c
Rye, N.Y. 300th anniversary, 1960 (obv., Indian head etc.) 75c
Santa Fe, New Mexico 1960 350th anniversary (obv., heads of Indian, Conquistador, etc. Rev., mission building.) Tarnished 50c
Stroudsburg, Pa. 1965 (nickel), obv. sports-skiing, etc. 75c

CENTENNIAL-THE LOWERING OF THE LAST CONFEDERATE FLAG, Shreveport, La., 1965. Limited issue, obv. Gov. Allen, rev. the flag ceremony. 1 3/8". In high relief silver and antiqued bronze, special custom case and brochure included—the serial numbered set (while they last) $10.00

CENTENNIAL-DEATH OF THE FIRST CONFEDERATE OFFICER FROM LOUISIANA IN THE CIVIL WAR, 1861-1961. Obv., bust of Dreux (the officer). Rev., the seal of New Orleans. In 1 7/16" nickel $1.50

AUTHENTIC KU KLUX KLAN POCKET PIECE from the Klan's heyday in the 1920's, SYMWAO/MIAFA, Non Silba Sed Anthar, eagle & burning cross. 1 5/16" size nickel. A must for the collector with an interest in American history, rarely seen. Uncirculated, $5.00. With tarnish $2.50

WORLD'S FIRST SCHEDULED AIRLINE commemorative, golden anniversary 1964 medallion in 2 1/2" antique bronze. TRANSPORTATION COLLECTORS TAKE HEED-this won't be around much longer, as there were only 500 made and we have less than 100 in stock. Pictures the Benoist Airboat $4.50

START A COLLECTION OF MARDI GRAS MEDALS: send $5.00 for 20 different dollar size aluminum Carnival medals, all common types, of course, but we pick out 20 different nice-looking ones of our choice.

GREEN BERETS COMMEMORATIVE still available too. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope (with 10c postage, please) for our latest six-page price list and a free medal or token of our choice.

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